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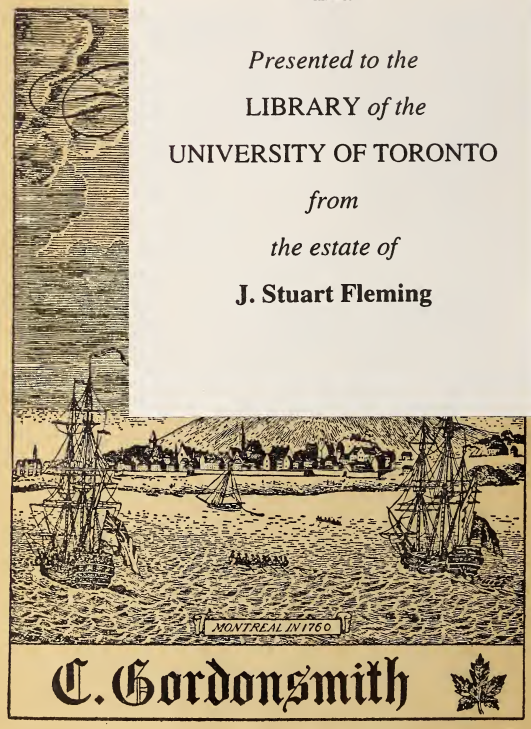


THE

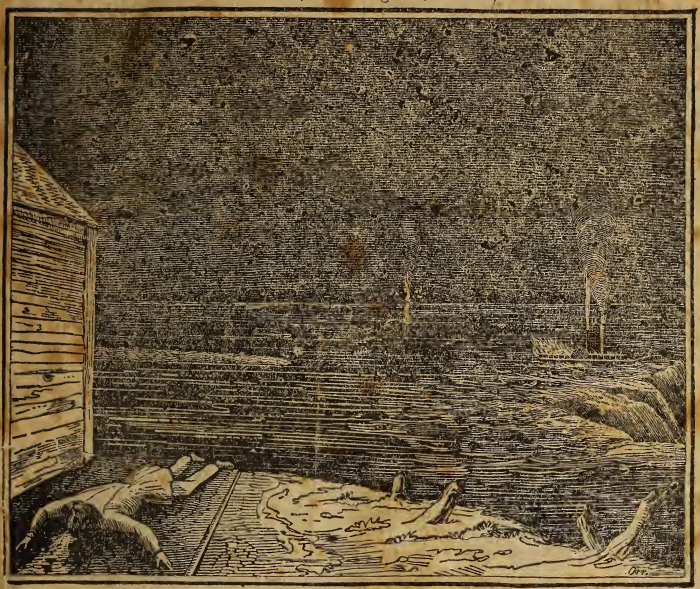
CAROLINE ALMANACK,

AND

AMERICAN FREEMAN'S CHRONICLE,

FOR 1840.

Being Bissextile or Leap Year, and the 64th of American Independence. Calculated for Albany, Lat. 42° 39' N., but will serve for the whole of New York, the Northern and Middle States, New England, Canada, &c.



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"It was perpetrated after concert and preparation, by an armed and superior force, upon unarmed and defenceless men, under cover of night, and circumstances of signal atrocity. Indeed at the very moment when the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada was declaring to the Provincial Parliament his confidence in the disposition of the American Government to prevent its citizens from engaging in the contest that was then raging, and was waiting for replies from the Governor of New York and Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, with whom he had communicated, this outrage was, with his knowledge and approbation, planned and executed. Under such circumstances, it was not to have been expected that the whole proceeding could be regarded by the Government of the United States in any other light than as a manifest act of hostile and daring aggression upon its rights and sovereignty, utterly inconsistent with all the principles of national law, and wholly irreconcileable with the friendly and peaceful relations of the two countries."—*Mr. Stevenson the American Minister's letter of 22d May, 1838 to Lord Palmerston, demanding redress for the Massacre at Schlosser.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

MACKENZIE'S GAZETTE OFFICE.

ASTRONOMICAL CHARACTERS EXPLAINED.

☉ Sun,	☿ Vesta,	♃ Jupiter,	☍ First Quar.	☌ Conjunction,
☿ Mercury,	☋ Juno,	♄ Saturn,	☽ Full Moon,	☍ Opposition,
♀ Venus,	⚴ Pallas,	♅ Uranus,	☍ Last Quar.	☊ Ascending Node,
♂ Mars,	⚳ Ceres,	● New Moon,	□ Quartile,	☋ Descending Node.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Sum. Spring	♈ Aries,	Ram,	Head,	Aut.	♎ Libra,	Scales,	Reins,
	♉ Taurus,	Bull,	Neck,		♏ Scorpio.	Scorpion,	Secrets
	♊ Gemini,	Twins,	Arms,		♐ Sagitarius,	Archer,	Thighs,
	♋ Cancer,	Crab,	Breast,	Wint.	♑ Capricornus,	Goat,	Knees,
	♌ Leo.	Lion,	Heart,		♒ Aquarius,	Waterman,	Legs,
	♍ Virgo,	Virgin,	Belly,		♓ Pisces,	Fishes,	Feet.

COMMON NOTES FOR 1840.

Solar Cycle,	1	Dominical Letters,	E. D
Epact,	26	No. of Direction,	29
Lunar Cycle,	17	Roman Indiction,	13
Julian Period,	6553	Dionysian Period,	169

VERNAL EQUINOX, March 30th, 7h. 57m. morning.
SUMMER SOLSTICE, June 21st, 5h. 4m. morning.
AUTUMNAL EQUINOX, September 22d, 7h. 9m. evening.
WINTER SOLSTICE, December 21st, 0h. 29m. evening.

ECLIPSES.

Four Eclipses will take place during the year; two of the Sun, and two of the Moon. The first will be of the Moon, February 17, beginning at about 8 o'clock in the morning, and ending about ten: the Moon being beneath the horizon at the time and consequently invisible to us.

The second will be an Annular Eclipse of the Sun; taking place during the night of the third and fourth of March, and consequently invisible to us.

The third will be a partial Eclipse of the Moon, taking place on the morning of the 13th of August; visible as follows:

First contact of the moon with the earth's penumbra, (ev. 12th)	11h.	52m.	
Eclipse begins, (morn. 13th)	1	9	Apparent or Solar Time.
Middle of the eclipse,	2	34	
Eclipse ends,	3	59	
Last contbct of the moon with the earth's penumbra,	5	16	

Digits eclipsed, 7 ° 17' on the moon's northern limb, in the southern side of the earth's shadow.

The fourth will be a Total Eclipse of the Sun, taking place during the night of the 26th and 27th of August; and consequently invisible to us. It begins on the Earth generally at about a quarter past 11 o'clock in the evening of the 26th, and ends at about a quarter past 4 o'clock on the morning of the 27th. It will be visible in the Indian Ocean, and the south part of Africa. The line of Central and Total Phase will pass to the north of the Cape of Good Hope, crossing Africa at about 10 ° south latitude.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.—VENUS will be Morning Star till July 27th; thence Evening Star. JUPITER also will be Morning Star till May 4th; thence Evening Star till Nov. 21st; and then again Morning Star. MARS will be Evening Star till May 4th; thence Morning Star through the year. SATURN will be Morning Star till June 9th; thence Evening Star till Dec. 15th; after that Morning Star again.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT IN 1839.

QUEEN,—Victoria Guelph, aged 20. Her CABINET COUNCIL, Ministry, or Government, are as follows:—1st. William Lamb, *Lord Melbourne*, First Lord of the Treasury, Premier, aged 61, salary $30,000; was Secretary for Ireland under the Tories, cruel and lewd.—2d. Charles Pepys, *Lord Chancellor*, (Cottenham) office worth $100,000 a year.—3d. Marquis of Lansdown, *Lord President of the Council*, aged 59, salary $20,000; was Home Secretary in 1826, to the tories.—4th. Thomas Spring Rice, *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, aged 50, salary $25,000; was an under secretary in Canning's tory ministry.—5th. Lord Duncannon, *Privy Seal*, aged 60, salary $20,000.—6th. Lord Holland, nephew of Charles J. Fox, *Chancellor of Lancaster*, and father to Mr. Fox, the English Minister at Washington, is in his 67th year, salary $25,000. He had an intrigue with Lady Webster, Sir Godfrey proved the adultery, my Lord paid $30,000 damages, married the frail fair one, who is now Lady Holland. —7th. Lord Palmerston, *Foreign Secretary*, aged 55, salary $25,000; was a tory minister for twenty years—joined the whigs.—8th. Marquis of Normanby, *Colonial Secretary*; in his 43d year; poor; a novelist and actor; has been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; salary $30,000.—9th. Lord John Russell, *Home Secretary*, aged 48, salary

$30,000; a poor younger son of a Duke; wrote a book in defence of rotten boroughs, and opposed parliamentary reform; is clever and unprincipled, therefore fit for such company.—10th. Earl of Minto, *First Lord of the Admiralty*, and, like Earl Grey, a perfect *leech*, greedy for office to himself and his relations; salary $25,000.—11th. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, *President of the Board of Control*, a partner in Whitbread's Brewery, aged 53, salary $28,000; was once a radical, but sold his supporters and principles for place and ease.—12. Richard Lawlor Shiel, M. P. for Tipperary, *President of the Board of Trade*, salary $25,000.—13th. Lord Glenelg, if I mistake not, also retains a seat in the Cabinet. He was the Colonial Secretary, who approved of all the murders committed by Arthur and Colborne on the gallows.—[Since the above was in type we observe, that in August, 1839, the Marquis of Normanby took Lord John Russell's place in the Home Office, and Russell became Colonial Secretary; Spring Rice left the Exchequer, and is succeeded by Mr. Francis Baring; and Lord Howick, who had a seat in the Cabinet, has ceased to be the War Secretary.]

CANADA'S MARTYRS—ROYAL MERCY! ROB THE PEOPLE FIRST, ☞ THEN MURDER 'EM FOR DEFENDING THEMSELVES.—The reader will find the executions in Canada very like each other. The picture before him will represent the deaths of Lynn and Bedford, Perley and Cunningham, or Clark and Doan, at London—Woodruff & Abbey, Buckley & Lawton, or Von Schoultz & George at Fort Henry—Lount & Matthews, Toronto—De Lorimier & Hindenlang at Montreal—Baird & Hardy, Stirling—James Moreau at Niagara—or if he pleases to look back to the times of the great revolution, it will exhibit the death of Isaac Haynes of S. C. and hundreds of brave men like him. At Toronto and elsewhere, Indian savages were often employed to guard the scaffolds, and the plate exhibits them acting in that capacity, while the prisoners are looking through the bars of their bastiles wondering who will be the next victim. (See cases to which this engraving has reference, in the Caroline Almanack, January 4, 7, 18, 21, 30—Feby. 11, 12, 15—April 12—Aug. 1, 4—Sept. 8—Nov. 28—Dec. 8, 12, 19, 22, 24.

PEOPLE OF AMERICA, TAKE WARNING BY THE PAST!

Vain is his hope whose stay and trust, is
In moral mercy, truth and justice!—BURNS.

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT IN IRELAND.—During the dreadful period of four hundred years, the laws of the English Government of Ireland did not punish the murder of *one man of Irish blood* as a crime.—SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

The stranger shall hear thy lament o'er his plains,
The sigh of thy harp shall be sent o'er the deep,
Till thy tyrants themselves, as they rivet thy chains,
Shall pause o'er the songs of their captives and weep.—MOORE.

English Government in Canada.—On Sunday evening, (Nov. 11th, 1838, Martinmass,) the whole of the back country above Laprairie presented the awful spectacle of one vast sheet of lurid flame, and it is reported that not a single rebel house has been left standing. God only knows what is to become of the surviving Canadians and their wives and families during the approaching winter, as nothing but starvation from hunger and cold stares them in the face. The history of the past proves that nothing but sweeping them from the earth and laying their habitations level with the dust, will prevent renewed rebellions south of the St. Lawrence. The Canadians in the rebellious districts, whose houses have been given to the flames, and who have escaped the bullet, the bayonet or the prison, are doomed to perish in the woods, for in the United States they can expect no assistance."—*Montreal Herald, tory government journal.*

English Government in New England.—"It will be a record that must render the British name odious in America to the latest generations. In that record will be found the burning of the fine towns of Charlestown, near Boston; of Falmouth, just before winter, when the sick, the aged, the women and children were driven to seek shelter where they could hardly find it; of Norfolk, in the midst of winter; of New London, of Fairfield, of Esopus, &c.; besides near a hundred and fifty miles of well-settled country laid waste; every house and barn burnt, and many hundreds of farmers, with their wives and children, butchered and scalped.—*Doctor Benjamin Franklin's description of English Government in America, vol.* 1, *page* 463 *of his works.*

Eighteen hundred and twelve.—While the formal relations of amity remained yet unbroken—while peace was yet supposed to exist—in cold blood an unprovoked attack is made upon one of your national ships, and several American citizens basely and cowardly murdered. At the moment when your feelings were at the highest pitch of irritation in consequence of the perfidious disavowal of Erskine's agreement, a minister is sent, not to minister to your rights—not to extenuate the conduct of his predecessor—but to beard your Executive—to add insult to injury; and to fling contumely and reproach in the face of the Executive of the American nation, in the presence of the American people. To cap the climax of her iniquity, England resolved to persist in the wicked, the odious and detestable practice of impressing American seamen into her service—of entombing our sons within the walls of her ships of war; compelling them to waste their lives, and spill their blood in the service of a foreign government—a practice which subjected every American tar to the violence and petty tyranny of a British midshipman, and many of them to a life of the most galling servitude. Under such accumulated circumstances of insult and of injury, what was your government to do? Was it basely and ingloriously to abandon the rights for which you and your fathers fought and bled? Was it so early to cower to the nation which had sought to strangle us in our infancy, and which has never ceased to retard our approach to manhood?—*Mr. Van Buren's Address to the People of the State of New York,* 1813.

English Government in America, 1776.—When a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them [the people] to absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their duty, to throw off such a Government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation. For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, [Canada,] establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument, for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies. For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: For protecting them by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders they should commit on the inhabitants of these States: For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:—For imposing taxes on us without our consent: For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury: He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistin-

guished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages.—*Declaration of Independence*, 1776.

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT IN SCOTLAND.—See February 15th,—November 12th April 15th—June 24th. ENGLISH FAITH TO DENMARK.—See September 1.

1840.] JANUARY.—FIRST MONTH. [31 DAYS.

New Moon, 4th, 4. 31. e. w. | Full Moon, 18th, 7. 39. e. E.
First Quar. 12th, 3. 5. m. N. W. | *Last Quar.* 26th, 8. 37. m. s. W.

M & W Days.		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Moon South	Sun's decl.	☉ S.	
1	W	7 31	4 29	4 52	9 17	23 4	♑	Maine & Massachusetts Legislatures meet.
2	T	7 31	4 29	5 52	10 7	22 59	♑	Deleware Legislature meets.
3	F	7 30	4 30	6 48	10 59	22 54	♑	Sir, Nothing is a *Trifle* in War!—NAPOLEON.
4	S	7 30	4 30	sets.	11 52	22 48	♑	
5	E	7 30	4 30	5 16	aft. 44	22 42	♑	2d Sun. after Chris. [Legislatures meet.
6	M	7 29	4 31	6 24	1 31	22 45	♒	☽ ◍ 6th Michigan, Arkansas, & Louisiana
7	T	7 29	4 31	7 34	2 21	22 28	♒	Y'd L.south 10.8.7th N.Y. Legislature meets.
8	W	7 28	4 32	8 44	3 7	22 20	♒	☿ gr. elon. ♂ Perih.
9	T	7 27	4 33	9 54	3 52	22 12	♓	The indiscriminate defence of right and
10	F	7 27	4 33	11 3	4 36	22 4	♓	wrong [by lawyers] contracts the understand-
11	S	7 26	4 34	morn.	5 22	21 55	♓	ing while it hardens the heart.—JUNIUS.
12	E	7 25	4 35	0 15	6 12	21 55	♈	1st Sunday after Epiphany.
13	M	7 24	4 36	1 31	7 5	21 35	♈	"The Prophets prophesy falsely, and the
14	T	7 23	4 37	2 50	8 3	21 25	♈	♂ ◍ & 7*s.] Priests bear rule by their
15	W	7 22	4 38	4 10	9 5	21 15	♉	means; AND MY PEOPLE LOVE TO
16	T	7 21	4 39	5 23	10 10	21 4	♉	◍ Perigree.] HAVE IT SO: and what
17	F	7 20	4 40	6 28	11 14	20 52	♉	will ye do in the end thereof?—*Jer.* v. 31.
18	S	7 19	4 41	rises.	morn.	20 40	♉	
19	E	7 18	4 42	5 35	0 13	20 28	♊	2d Sunday after Epiphany.
20	M	7 17	4 43	6 48	1 8	20 16	♊	RIGID ECONOMY—OR STATE TAXATION:
21	T	7 16	4 44	8 0	1 56	20 3	♍	The only alternative for maintaining the pub-
22	W	7 15	4 45	9 8	2 42	19 49	♍	☿ ♀ ♄.] lic credit. If the people desire
23	T	7 14	4 46	10 13	3 25	19 36	♍	to avoid the latter, they must take care that
24	F	7 13	4 47	11 18	4 6	19 21	♎	their representatives shall practice the for-
25	S	7 12	4 48	morn.	4 47	19 7	♎	mer.—*A Toast by J. Buchanan, of Pa.*
26	E	7 11	4 49	0 22	5 30	18 52	♏	3d Sunday after Epiphany.
27	M	7 10	4 50	1 26	6 14	18 37	♏	◍ Apogee. ☿ ♃ ◍.
28	T	7 9	4 51	2 30	7 1	18 22	♏	"It is a simple fact that the majority in last
29	W	7 8	4 52	3 33	7 50	18 6	♐	Congress favorable to the Bank, was made
30	T	7 7	4 53	4 31	8 42	17 50	♐	up of bribed & retained members.—*Wash-*
31	F	7 6	4 54	5 22	9 34	17 33	♑	*ington Globe*, 1833.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.—Attend to the education of your children. Settle your accounts, and balance your books. Prevent the ravages of rats and mice.

Arrests and commitments to the Jails by the Upper Canadian Government, for high treason (ie. rebellion), against Victoria Guelph, in January, 1838. TORONTO DIVISION. 2d. Lucius C. and Eber Thomas, Elias Crary, Royal Hopkins, Timothy Doyle, Alex. C. Clunas, D. Hutchinson, 6th. Michael Corrigan, John Doyle, John McAnary, Jas. Maguire, James Parker, Ewen and John Cameron, Duncan McNab. Charles Axtell, J. F. Farley, Gilbert Decker. 7th. Thomas Elliott, bank director, William Carroll, farmer. 13th. James McDonald, Isaac Moins, John Houck. 18th. Sergeant Matthew Hayes (Queen's Evidence), James Murray. Martin Smith. 21st. James Edmonstone, William Brewer, Terence Ferguson, Peter McConville. John Hawke, of Simcoe.—24th. John N. Kline, of Vaughan. Michael Flood, Wm. Irwin, James McIsaac, Dennis Lealiy, Dennis Connor, John and Patrick Condon, John and James Keane. John O'Brien, Jas. C. Chapin. 26th. William Shaw, Edward Keay and Simon Servoss. GORE DISTRICT—Robert Alway, M. P. ($1000 reward offered for him and paid, Alway delivered up, sent to jail all winter, and released, not a shadow of evidence being forthcoming,) Michael Showers, George Rouse, Samuel Marlatt, David Ghent, John

Tyler, Thomas Sirpell, George Roberts, Andrew Miller, Hamilton, Joshua Lind- Charles Hammond, S. F. Wrigley, Jacob Emery, Aaron Glover, John Hammill (verdict of guilty), Duncan McPhedron, Robert Laing, Collins Skelly. LONDON DISTRICT, —Nathan Doan, Orlando Inglis, Patrick Malada, George Blake, Charles Tilden, Andrew McLure.

JANUARY 1. 1077. William the Conqueror crowned.—1651. Charles II crowned.—1730. Edmund Burke born.—1776. Norfolk burnt by the English.—1801. The Irish Union with England, accomplished by intimidation, bribery, and the corruption of a majority of the Irish House of Commons with English gold, chiefly through the agency of that traitor to Ireland and liberty, Lord Castlereagh. The Union degrades Ireland to the station of an English Province.—1822. The Greeks declare their Independence.—1829. American National Debt, 58 millions; Andrew Jackson saw it paid off before he left office, and left a luck penny in the Treasury besides. —1833. William Lyon Mackenzie having been expelled the Legislature of Upper Canada, by the influence of the British authorities, is re-elected at Toronto by acclamation, by the freeholders of York County, and a splendid medal and gold chain presented to him. The freeholders march through Toronto in triumph. The soldiers of the 79th regiment, in large numbers join the procession, preceded by the bagpipes, and are punished by a week's confinement within the walls of the garrison, some of them in irons, by order of Sir John Colborne.—1840. New Year's Day.—Rowland Hill's penny postage plan will come into operation in Britain.—1838. Charles N. Phillips, Midland District, Upper Canada sent to jail for treason.

JAN. 2. 1719. Law's Bank this day taken on account of the King and Royal Bank of France. Law proposed to make the farms, the factories, the commerce, and the internal improvements of France, the basis of paper currency. Law established his Bank in 1716. The general Banking Law of New York State is partly on the same principle, and so did Mr. Biddle propose to make the United States Bank for this nation. Law ruined the French finances and beggared the people for a generation. And why is it that the fixed capital or property of this nation cannot be permanently changed into circulating medium, or money, a measure of value?—Because until other nations shall agree that the fixed capital of every nation shall be turned into currency, any one nation (say the United States) enjoying extensive foreign commerce, which shall adopt Law's plan, will be involved in misery the moment the currency becomes depreciated, as it surely will be. Other nations will not take your Bank Bills for differences payable in money, and if you have no cash your situation will not be enviable. When a landed proprietor wants money, he mortgages or sells his estate, and thereby gets money from those who have it. If his estate were money the sale or mortgage would not be necessary. To attempt to make it both one and t'other, as in the general Banking Law of New York, must fail, therefore, and prove ruinous to thousands.—1838, George R. O'Brien, baker, Johnstown District, arrested for high treason.—Reuben White, late M. P., Joseph Lockwood, late M. P., Joseph Caniff, Norr H. Herns, Joseph P. Cavalar, Gideon Turner, (town clerk), Peter Davidson, Dr. Anson Hayden, and Cornelius Parkes, Hastings, Upper Canada, prisoners in jail on a charge of treason, admitted to bail by Hagerman.—Thomas Mullens and Samuel Parkeymore, Midland District, Upper Canada, arrested for treason.

1798. *Bank of England.*—This infamous scheme of carrying on wars by taxing posterity and turning credit into capital, had its origin at this time, under similar circumstances to those which occasioned the re-chartering of the Bank of the United States. A war had closed, cash was scarce, and this dreadful resource was resorted to. Before paper money was introduced (at this time) into England, the revenue raised by taxes yearly from the nation was about 11 millions of dollars—now it is 250 millions!! Cobbett told the truth when he declared that "the working classes of England are indebted to the paper money system for the principal portion of the miseries they presently suffer,"—and the same remark might be made in the United States. The Bank of England was a scheme of the Whigs, and its capital was lent to King William's Government before it went into operation, in the same way as the first 500,000 dollars paid into the Bank of the United States was lent to James Madison's Government. In a few years (see Cheves's statement) the Bank of the United States was within a few thousand dollars of bankruptcy. So of the Bank of England; its notes were worth twenty dollars in the hundred less than silver before it was five years in operation, and the government due bills at 40 per cent. discount, when they were funded, for posterity to pay, at 8 per cent. interest, equal to about 13 per cent. on gold and silver. The Bank of England aided that crazy tyrant George III. materially in his attempt to make slaves of the Americans in the war of '76, and has been the main

spoke in the wheel of tyranny, and caused the murder of millions during the wars on the continent of Europe, which it upheld. First it issued $100 notes, then $50, then $25, then $5 (£1)—now it issues none below $25. The profligacy of England's rulers led them into debt—debt gave birth (at this date) to the Bank of England—which begat paper money—which brought forth the funding system, or the art of borrowing money at extravagant rates, never to be repaid. The result is, in England, drunkenness, highway robbery, hulks and colonies of thieves, pickpockets, wars nearly eternal, poor houses worse than jails, a standing army increased ten-fold, and a poor, ignorant, miserable, discontented people. Let the grasping, greedy and avaricious among the Americans, think of this, and profit by the example. In 1828, Mr. Huskisson, afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated in the English House of Commons, in debate on the national debt, that "the Bank restriction of 1797, which had continued for a quarter of a century, had produced more calamitous consequences, more confusion, more moral and political evils, than any other measure parliament had ever sanctioned." In this opinion, Mr. Goulborn, then Chancellor of the Exchequer fully concurred. Would America desire to inherit the like evils by departing from a specie standard!

JAN. 3. 1777. Battle of Princetown.—1838. A Lockport, N. Y., Grand Jury, indict Sir Allan N. Macnab, and his companions, for the Schlosser murder, viz:—Sir Allan Napier Macnab, Speaker of the House of Assembly—John Mosier, formerly Csptain of the Niagara Steamer—Thomas (should be Shephard) McCormick—Edward Zealand—George (by mistake called) James Chalmers, merchant, Trafalgar—Edgeworth Usher (since shot I believe)—Angus McLeod—Jared F. Jarvis (an error in the Xtian name)—Rolland McDonald, tory lawyer, St. Catharines—John B. Warren—William Warren—Peter Rigley, &c.—Finlayson of Cobourg, Capt. J. Arnold, and Hon. John Elmsley were in the boats. At a large public meeting in Lockport, it was resolved, that—If eighty armed men, (waiting the signals of spies employed for the purpose of giving information where their victims were sleeping) attacking thirty men unarmed, in their sleep, and massacring them indiscriminately, disregarding their cries for mercy, is a "gallant affair," Macnab's assassins are entitled to the name of "heroes." The conduct of the petty tyrants of Upper Canada towards American citizens, their foul abuse of our officers, and their declared abhorrence of our Republican form of Government, is no more than what might be expected from those who by their arbitrary conduct have driven their own subjects to rebellion; have banished their most able and upright statesmen, and after having declared martial law, are gratifying their cruel and vindictive feelings by incarcerating and starving all who dare to murmur at their lawless acts of oppression.

It is the Rolland McDonell indicted at Lockport, of whom Mr. Parker speaks in his Journal, thus:—"We touched at Lancaster, and arrived at the Coteau du Lac just before dark. We met many on the wharf who knew me, and among other persons, R. McD., of St. Catharines, who mentioned the defeat of the Canadians and the burning of their villages, saying "that to destroy the crows, the only way was to exterminate the young ones and their nests." Although they forced us to remain on deck in the rain and cold, we got some boiled potatoes and crackers of the steward. The pilot (a Frenchman) in speaking of the burning of the villages and the destruction of families and property, cried like a child. In reciting the tale of wo, how women and children had to fly before their persecutors, he said "what can the poor Canadians do—no pork, no bread, no house, no home!" 1838—Peter Malcolm, yeoman, confined 9 months, charged with rebellion, found guilty.—1839. Seven Canadians condemned to be strangled at Montreal, after a mock trial by the English standing guillotine court.

EDUCATION.—The great bankers, merchants, and monopolists wish to see their sons filling all the high and honorable posts in the Republic, hence we perceive, that whatever party may be in power, there is a great deal of talk about aiding and extending general education and common schools; but very little done. If governors and senators could do it all by speeches, we would have plenty of them; but there they stop. Our monopoly made gentry educate their own sons in a superior manner, out of the wealth their grinding despotism acquires out of the folly of the many—this they do with a view of having them exclusively fit for first rate stations. Hitherto the democratic system has counteracted the designs of this spirit of monopoly, but the people should beware. Education to all and Equal Rights, stand and fall together. No man can perceive at one view the evils

which may result to a people from that sort of legislation and judicial intrigue which has for its object the enriching of a few at the expense of a whole people.

ARE WE OPPOSED TO BANKS?—By no means. They are very useful in their place, for lending the money of those who really have money to lend—and for transferring large amounts of money in the easiest, cheapest, and best manner from places at a distance from each other—and, as in Scotland, they may be converted into the best of Savings Banks, yielding interest on deposites, and exacting it on loans. To adapt them for these objects, they should be allowed to issue notes of $25 and upwards (as in England), but none below that, and real money should be brought into universal circulation in all the small and domestic dealings of society. This is the way they do business among the thirty-six millions of Frenchmen, where the Banks in Paris alone, hold *now* 100 millions in specie, which the country does not require, although no Bank note circulates there of a less value than $100.

JAN. 4. 1838. "No Prisoners" was McNab's watch word on this and one other night, opposite Navy Island, and it was resolved by the officers to put every living creature on the island to death when they took it.—1839. This morning Christopher Buckley, of Onondaga Co.; Sylvester A. Lawton, of Hounsfield, Jefferson Co.; Russell Phelps, of Watertown; and Duncan Anderston, of Pamelia, N. Y., Prescott prisoners, gallant and generous men, were escorted by the hireling soldiers of England from Fort Henry to the front of the Court House, Kingston, U. C., and butchered in cold blood, in the midst of the Canada snows. They were hung two at a time, Colonel Dundas and his officers enjoying the scene. In the evening there was a ball and great rejoicings. These men had no trial according to the laws of Canada. Arthur selected some 12 or 15 of his creatures, militia officers, bade them try and sentence the Americans, and they did so, without Judge or Jury. When will these horrid murders be avenged!—Lord Norbury assassinated by an unknown person, in Ireland.

JAN. 5. 1839. *Von Schoultz's murder sanctioned by the bloody Queen of England.*—Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State, acknowledges Arthur's account of the verdict of his militia divan to hang the gallant Von Schoultz, the leader of the brave band at Prescott. And adds—"You also enclose a copy of the warrant for his execution, which you have directed to be carried into effect on the 8th ultimo. Her Majesty's government ENTIRELY AGREE in the necessity of allowing THE LAW to take its course in this instance." (Signed) GLENELG. Von Schoultz never had a trial by law. A dozen of the militia officers opposed to Canadian freedom assembled in a room and said "hang the Pole," and he was hung accordingly.—1781. Benedict Arnold destroys Richmond.—1838. Mr. Secretary Forsyth acquaints Mr. Fox the English Agent, that the U. S. would demand redress for "the destruction of property, and assassination of Citizens of the United States, on the soil of New York," at Schlosser.

JAN. 6. 1838. John Haling, U. C., arrested for treason, and banished to the U. S.

What is meant by Constitutional Treasury, Independent Treasury and Sub-Treasury?—The meaning of the term as used by the Government, is Treasuries, like the Mint, where the money of the people, raised from them for the public uses by law would be kept in vaults and iron chests, in the care of officers appointed by the President, with consent of the Senate of the U. S., (both President and Senate being chosen by the people to watch their treasure); said officers to give ample security for its safety, and be liable to fine and two years in States Prison, if they embezzled or used a dollar of it, unless by authority of a law of Congress, which is the expressed will of the people. Under a Constitutional Treasury system the Banks would have no interest in bribing editors to defend and congressmen to vote new and heavy taxes and loans to burthen the people, because the Banks would no longer obtain the money so raised to speculate with.—Under the National Bank system the Bank gave no security for the safe keeping of the public treasure but lent it to whomsever the Directors pleased, made interest on it out of the people whose it was, and when the Government and Congress wanted more of their own money than the Bank chose to let them have, the Bank would not even allow the Government Directors to investigate its affairs.

JAN. 7. 1763. Allan Ramsay, author of the Gentle Shepherd; died.

1839. WINDSOR PATRIOTS. MORE MURDERS!—The men who had gone over to relieve a land in which its rulers had declared there was no law nor justice—that regular government was at an end, were, some of them shot in the streets in cold

blood by Prince. For the others, Arthur's prisoners, a jury trial would not do. No jury would have convicted. Therefore Arthur ordered what he called a court martial, which meant a few rascally attornies, and militia officers chosen (not by the militia but) by Colborne, Head and Arthur, selected because they would have hung their nearest friend for profit and promotion. This court or convocation of ruffians consisted of John Bostwick, custom house collector at Port Stanley, President! Henry Sherwood, Attorney, Toronto, Judge Advocate!! and for members (!!!) Colonels James Winniet, Joseph B. Clench, John B. Asskin, George Washington Whitehead, Wm. Brearley, P. B. De Blaquiere, Majors Fred. Somers, James Ingersoll, James Carroll, Capts. Julius Talbot Airey, Edmund Deedes, Hugh Chambers, Wm. Mackay and Charles Purlay. They began to enquire who were the bravest Canadians and Yankees among their 38 prisoners, on the 27th Dec. 1838, at London, U. C.; and this day, the first fruits of their labours were openly murdered opposite the Court House, viz: 1st. HIRAM B. LINN or Lynde, who acted as Adjutant to the patriots at Windsor. He was from Ann Arbour, Michigan, a very courageous man, full of zeal and ardour for liberty. He would have died in a few days of his wounds, for he was mortified all over, and had to be carried to the gallows. The monsters had his coffin made and placed in the cell with him three days before the execution, and when Mr. Kryon the clergyman went in he found poor Linn mourning heavily but in a sound sleep lying in his coffin. 2nd, Davis D. Bedford of the Newcastle District, U. C. We have not learnt whether Sweetman, of Albany, swore away these men's lives. or only the three last hung. Charles Kennedy, of Cleveland, was sentenced to be executed, but whether he was so we are not informed.—1814. Daniel Webster, of Mass., when the U. S. was at war, voted this day in the House of Representatives, against an appropriation to defray the expenses of the navy. On the 10th, against a proposition to detect and punish traitors and spies. On the 14th, against making provision to fill the ranks of the army. On the 22d against raising troops for five years. On the 28th against a non-importation law. On the 8th of February, against raising five regiments of riflemen. On the 29th of March, against a bill to execute the laws and repel invasion. On the 2d of December, against a bill to raise revenue for the government, and maintain the public credit. On the 10th, against a bill for an appropriation to re-build the Capitol at Washington, after it had been burnt by the enemy.—*Buffalo Star.*—1832. W. L. Mackenzie tried again by the U. C. Legislative Assembly for political opinions expressed only through his newspaper, and sentenced to re-expulsion, and declared ineligible to be again returned by the freeholders as their representative.

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.—The grinding oppressions of that great monopoly, the English East India Company [the English Aristocratic Government in one of its most cruel and unfeeling forms,] have reduced the miserable inhabitants to the scantiest pittance. Millions of them in former periods have died of starvation in the streets and fields, so that at times the atmosphere was poisoned with the noxious effluvia of unburied human carcasses. The climate is so mild that very little clothing is indispensible; and rice, the food of the wretched laborer, is easily cultivated, and therefore cheap. And the wages of labor is depressed to 2½d. a day.— *Young's Report on Finance*, 1839.

(See also August 1st, and April 14th.)

Pathetic Petition of an Indian Lady.—The following petition was published many years ago in England. It is one of the most heart-melting appeals we ever read, and would have softened the heart of any man but Warren Hastings. The catastrophe was rendered more shocking, from the fact, that the only crime of the husband was patriotic hostility to the enemies and despoilers of his native country. A petition not less affecting, was delivered by the wife of the unfortunate Lount, to Sir George Arthur, imploring him to spare her husband, but with as little effect on that cruel tyrant, who was urged to dip his hands in innocent blood by Chief Justice Robinson, C. A. Hagerman, and his Executive Council, Allan, Elmsley, Baldwin, Sullivan, and Draper.

A literal translation of the petition presented to the governor-general, Hastings, by the wife of Almas Ali Cawn, one of the native princes of India, in behalf of her husband, who was seized and put to death for political purposes:

"*To the high and mighty servant of the most powerful Prince George, King of England, the lowly and humble slave of misery, comes praying for mercy to the father of her children.*

"Most mighty Sire,—may the blessings of thy God wait on thee: may the gates of plenty, honor and happiness be ever open to thee and thine: may no sorrows distress thy days, may no grief disturb thy nights; may the pillow of peace

kiss thy cheek, and the pleasure of imagination attend thy dreaming, and when length of days make thee tired of earthly enjoyments, and when the curtain of death gently closes round the last sleep of human existence, may the angels of God attend thy bed, and take care that the expiring lamp of life shall not receive one rude blast to hasten its extinction. Oh! hearken, then, to the voice of distress, and grant the petition of thy servant; spare the father of my children, save the partner of my bed, my husband, my all that is dear, consider, oh! mighty Sire, that he did not become rich through iniquity, but that which he possessed was the inheritance of a long line of flourishing ancestors, who, when the thunder of Great Britain was not heard in the peaceful plains of Hindostan, reaped their harvest in quiet and enjoyed their patrimony unmolested.

"Think, oh! think, the God whom thou worshipest delighteth not in the blood of the innocent, remember thy own commandment, "thou shalt not kill," and obey the ordinance of God. Give me back my Almas Ali Cawn, and take all our wealth; strip us of our jewels and precious stones, our gold and our silver, but take not away the life of my husband: innocence is seated on his brow, and the milk of human kindness floweth around his heart. Let us go and wander thro' the deserts—let us become laborers in those delightful spots of which he was once lord and master; but spare, oh! mighty Sire, spare his life—let not the instrument of death be lifted up against him, for he hath committed no crime. Accept our treasures with gratitude, thou hast them at present by force: we will remember thee in our prayers, we will forget that we were ever rich and powerful.

"My children, the children of Almas Ali Cawn, send this petition for the life of him who gave them life—they beseech from thee the author of their existence By that humanity which we have often been told glowed in the breast of European loveliness, by the tender mercies of the enlightened souls of Englishmen, by the honor, the virtue, the honesty, and the maternal feeling of thy great Queen, whose numerous offspring is so dear to her, the miserable wife of thy prisoner beseeches thee to spare her husband's life, and to restore him to her arms. Thy God will reward thee and she now petitioning will ever pray for thee, if thou grantest the prayer of thy humble vassal."

[This petition was presented by the unhappy lady to the British governor-general, who, after having perused it, gave orders that Almas Ali Cawn should be immediately strangled, and this order was put into execution.

So Tackenham he made his brags,
If he in fight was lucky,
He'd have their girls and cotton bags,
In spite of old Kentucky.

But Jackson he was wide awake,
And wasn't scar'd at trifles,
For well he knew what aim we take
With our Kentucky rifles.

JAN. 8. 1815. BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS, a most glorious American victory over a cruel and sanguinary enemy, whose watchword was "Beauty and Booty," and who had resolved, if successful, to deliver up the city to the soldiers to gratify their cupidity and lust. No treaty can bind the faithless and brutal government of England. We have read the mystery of Babylon in the 17th chapter of revelations, attentively, and are satisfied that "the mother of harlots and abominations of the earth" there spoken of, is England, the bloody English power, which has ascended out of the bottomless pit; and that the prophecy of its destruction will speedily be fulfilled.—1701. Origin of the Prussian Monarchy.—1838. The Barcelona Steamboat arrives at Navy Island from Buffalo.—1838. Five thousand slaves transported to Demarara and the Mauritius from English India, under Lord Glenelg's patronage, within 2 years to this date.

JAN. 9. 1838. The only person who died or was killed upon Navy Island was Nelson Beebe, formerly a gunner in the U. S. Navy. He had not been 24 hours on the island when a spent 18lb. ball hit him this day as he was dodging, and closed his mortal career.—Dalton of the *Patriot* very abusive, yet he began by hosannahs to Papineau until government bought him up. In his No. 32, he says—"If the people could fail to sympathize with; or give their support to such a House of Assembly as the Lower Province has been blessed with, their loyalty to any body or thing would not be worth a pinch of snuff; but seeing they have stood firm as a rock to back their worthy and undaunted representatives in the maintenance of principles, &c."—1838. Generals Sutherland and Theller with an army of 500 take possession of Bois Blanc Island in the Detroit River, driving off the English forces. General Theller, in the

schooner Ann, attempts to capture a vessel fitting up at Malden for warlike uses, the man at the wheel, the only sailor on board, is killed—the Ann runs aground, and is captured by the militia and negroes, after a gallant resistance. In this action the patriots had several killed, and the whole crew, twenty-six, including Theller, Col. Dodge, Capt. Davis, and Col. Brophy, the most efficient men in the expedition, were made prisoners, and sent forward to London jail, on a charge of high treason. This schooner was a valuable prize for the captors, containing three cannon—one nine and two six pounders—three hundred and sixty stand of small arms with bayonets and accoutrements complete, a large quantity of ammunition, and six hundred and thirty dollars in specie, besides clothing and other materials. Colonel Bradley, a gallant patriot officer, in his report of Feby. 9, says—"There is no doubt but that if General Sutherland had attempted to relieve the schooner, her capture could have been prevented, for he (Sutherland) had at that time between sixty and a hundred men under his immediate command, who expressed their willingness to make the attempt to save her from falling into the hands of the enemy. Capt. Sanford earnestly requested Gen. S. to order the men into the boats to prevent her from being taken; he seemingly complied with the request. Instead, however, of performing what every man supposed was his intentions, as soon as the men were on board he ordered them to pull for the American shore, saying, "the enemy are attacking us and we must flee for our lives." If Gen. Sutherland had effected a landing, he could have maintained it; he had a sufficient number of men directly under his command, to have made good his position there without the aid or assistance of a single Canadian. However, he had the promise of assistance from three or four hundred Canadians, but in consequence of his cowardice they were driven to the necessity of uniting their fortunes with the Royalists."—1838. Francis Lemaitre, editor of the Montreal Quotidienne, seized by a party of Colborne's riflemen, thrown 4 months into a dungeon without trial. Why was this done? Here is his statement:—"It was about half past seven o'clock in the evening, that a detachment of forty volunteers unexpectedly besieged my premises. They were all armed to the teeth for the purpose of arresting ONE man, and he unarmed! No sooner had they burst into my office than I was surrounded by a triple row of muskets with bayonets fixed, which were presented so close to my body that they pricked me at all points. This was accompanied by most insulting language. Irritated at the moment, I moved my hand to ward off the bayonets, when several of the guards cried out—"He resists!—he must be tied!" Hereupon two officers came forward and levelled a brace of pistols cocked at my breast, and one of the forty heroes struck me a blow on the mouth with the barrel or butt of his gun, so severe that he split my lip. Covered with blood, my feet merely in slippers, I was immediately throttled—refused permission to draw on my boots, and in this miserable plight, in the heart of winter, on an excessively cold night, I was hurried to the guard house, and thrown into the black hole. Here I was kept for four and twenty hours deprived of all accommodation and nearly frozen to death. I was next conveyed to the common jail. Eight of the armed volunteers were left on my premises. They helped themselves to every thing they fancied: On the next day my press, and every thing that was found in my printing office were seized and removed to the vaults of the Court House." The Vindicator presses had been scattered to the four winds of heaven in November—so had the Minerve—so had the Quebec Liberal. December closed the career of Mackenzie's Constitution, Talbot's Liberal, and other republican journals. L'Observateur and L'Etoile were put down by the bayonet.

JAN. 10. 1815. English army evacuate New Orleans.—1645. Archbishop Laud, an intolerant, proud political Archbishop who had spent a long life persecuting the English people whose belief did not accord with the creed of the national church, was beheaded this day. Doctor Strachan over at Toronto is a character very like Laud.

JAN. 11. 1839. Eleven brave Canadians, whose houses and barns had been burnt, and their numerous families beggared, were sentenced by the Court Martial, or standing guillotine, at Montreal, to be hung as rebels, for their love of country and hatred of oppression.—Earthquake at Martinique, W. I.; 400 persons sent into eternity thereby.—1838. Donald Cameron, Esq., Thora, arrested for rebellion—tried 10th May and acquitted.

JAN. 12. 1801. Lavater, the physiognomist, died.

When the issuing of an unlimited quantity of paper dollars has produced extravagant speculation, misery and ruin, and at last a fall in prices, whom do the Banks sustain? Whom do they crush and ruin?—They sustain those speculators who owe them much, and were worth nothing when they began to borrow of them, because that is the only means by which they can realize what they

lent them; but persons who were wealthy when they began to borrow, or to lend their names to borrowers, they sacrifice without scruple, because the selling of all they have will keep the Bank safe, although it may sell the farmer's last acre.

JAN. 13. America will have to follow the example of France and quit paper currency. To allow every body to issue all the dollar promises to pay they can flood the country with, causes an excess of currency—that brings on dear flour, dear provisions, a rise of prices, alters the conditions of contracts and injures commercial credit—next it brings ruin on many innocent persons—and it ends by making money very scarce, so much as to injure the country still more than even the flooding it with worthless paper at first.

Is the passage of a law to establish a Constitutional Treasury essential to the independence of the country and the stability of the Union?—The money of the country must be kept somewhere. If the people are capable of self-government, they are as capable of appointing discreet persons to guard the chest with the public treasure as a (miscalled) National Bank, the majority of the real Stockholders of which would be foreign persons, speculating persons, gamblers in stocks and public lands, and persons in trade, who would, as hitherto, endeavor to monopolize or regulate the staples of the country, cotton, grain, &c., to their own advantage; and, holding the purse, determine whether it would suit their private interest best to give to Congress the means of defending the nation, or use those means to corrupt its ablest orators. If the people's money is placed in a National Bank, it will not be there when wanted; but if it be deposited in a well regulated Constitutional Treasury, the funds necessary for the public defence will be at the command of the nation, to enable it vigorously to prosecute any FOREIGN WAR into which it may be forced for the maintenance of the national honor, rights and welfare. At the close of the last war, the United States Government was greatly distressed in its finances, owing to the uncertainty caused by a mass of irredeemable paper money with which the Banks had flooded the U. S. To relieve itself it re-chartered the U. S. Bank, a combination of gamblers and speculators. The Bank was to go into operation on the first day of January, 1817. To such a pitch had these embarrassments reached, that the Government with twenty millions of *paper dollars* in the Treasury, was obliged to borrow, in advance of the public operations of the Bank, half a million of the specie paid towards the first instalment, in order to avoid the forfeiture of the public faith, by providing for the dividends due on that day in Boston on the public debt, as none of the public *paper money* could effect payments in that city.

JAN. 14. 1838. Navy Island, U. C., evacuated by the Patriots, Sir John Colborne's forces on the main shore having allowed the tri color flag, with its twin stars, to float in the breeze for nearly 5 weeks without daring to attack it, although they numbered 5000 men in arms, and the patriots not many more than 600.—1784. Peace between U. S. and G. Britain ratified.—1838. Queen Victoria's Councillors hold a session to consider how they can most effectually coerce Lower Canada.

JAN. 15. 1832. Dr. Tracey and Ludger Duvernay of Montreal, republican editors, arrested this day, Sunday, and dragged to Quebec by the sergeant at arms, and to the bar of the Legislative Council, there accused of calling the Council "a political nuisance, standing in the way of useful legislation." Sentenced to be immured in the dungeons of the Quebec jail among felons, for the remainder of the session.—1559. Queen Elizabeth crowned, a harsh, artful, tyrannical and unfeeling woman, who kept her cousin Mary Queen of Scots 18 years a close prisoner after she had thrown herself on her protection, and then caused her head to be cut off.—1836. Sheriff Gugy's humanity!—The thermometer was between 15 and 20 degrees below zero, when a poor houseless being, John Collins, was found wandering about the streets of Montreal with scarce a shred to cover his raggedness and moaning with hunger and cold. He was thrust into jail by a magistrate as a vagrant, and there locked without fire, food, bed or bedding, to pass the night in a cell the windows of which afforded no protection against the inclemency of the pitiless weather. As might be expected, the poor man could not long bear up against such inhumanity as this. He was discovered one morning—frozen to death!

JAN. 16. 1809, General Sir John Moore, son of Dr. Moore, author of Zelucco, Travels in Italy, &c., slain at battle of Corunna, Spain.—1794, Edward Gibbon, the Historian of the Roman Empire, died.

JAN. 17. 1706, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, the American statesman and philosopher, born at Boston; learns the trade of a printer; enters the Pa. Legislature; acts as agent to Mass. and Pa. in London; appointed Deputy P. M. G.; joins in the revolt; goes out to France as Minister from the U. S., where he is highly honored on account of

his personal character and philosophical researches; is successful in his mission.—1837, Thomas Hart Benton, of Missouri, carried in the Senate a a vote expunging the resolutions, which had cast a stigma on General Jackson's character for removing the deposites. We think it was a pity the General did not go for an Independent Treasury at once, instead of crediting these treasury banks, who have acted so corrupt and selfish a part; but this advantage is obtained, the experiment has shewn that, although less dangerous than the U. S. Bank, they are the man-traps of vile speculators, and unworthy of the public confidence. Colonel Benton is about 56 years of age, has been a Senator for Missouri, in the U. S. Senate, nearly 20 years; is a lawyer; a native of North Carolina; and the friend of hard money, and the independent treasury.

JAN. 18. 1781, Battle of the Cowpens.—1839, Five Canadian worthies suffered martyrdom at Montreal, for their love of freedom, and hatred to English tyranny.—They were refused a jury trial, and underwent the mockery of a sentence from General Clitherow and his fellows of the Hangman's society. Their names will be held in everlasting honor by free America. 1st. Pierre Theophile Decoigne, Notary Public, Napierville, (left a widow and two children); 2d. Joseph Jacques Robert, farmer, St. Phillippe, aged 59, (left 5 orphan children); 3d. Charles Sanguinet, farmer, St. Philipe, aged 36, (left a wife and two children); 4th. François Xavier Hamelin. farmer, only 20 years of age, but of gallant bearing; and 5th. Ambroise Sanguinet farmer, St Constant, (left a wife and five orphans). All these murders of the virtuous Canadians are urged on by the bloody Queen of England, who is as keen for spilling Canadian blood as her mad old grandfather Geo. 3rd. God sees these acts, and in his own time and way he will take vengeance. As now with greedy and accursed England, so of old with the Romans did the accursed thirst for extended empire induce Agricola with his victorious legions from Rome, to pursue the poor but brave Caledonians under Galgacus, their heroic leader, to the skirts of the Grampians, where 10,000 of our brave ancestors were slaughtered, and offered up on the altar of an unbridled ambition. The Scotch then, like the Canadians last winter, were very brave, but they were like them too, undisciplined and poorly armed, so the Romans lost only 340. Over the face of the country, says Tacitus, no inhabitant was to be seen—their homes were smoking ruins, like thousands of Canada not long ago. Agricola civilized the Britons, but our more barbarous conquerors seize the schools and colleges and halls of legislature, and convert them into barracks and banquetting rooms—amuse themselves with shooting the natives in the streets on the occasion of the farce of a popular election—and having trampled upon every other liberty, conclude by annihilating the freedom of the press.

JAN. 19. 1832. Immense meeting at Toronto, of the people of the Home and adjoining Districts, U. C.—A petition adopted. Mackenzie delegated to England. Other counties concur and petition for domestic government and equal rights.—1736, JAMES WATT born at Greenock, Scotland. His great-grandfather was an Aberdeenshire farmer who died in one of Montrose's battles, and his property was confiscated by the victors for his opinions, on the barbarous principle, in use by the cruel English whig government towards Canada—his grandfather was a teacher in Greenock—his father bailie, town treasurer and merchant, lived to the age of 92. M. Arago, the biographer of Watt reminds his readers that this celebrated man was educated at a humble *parish school* in Scotland. His constitution was extremely delicate—at six years he was able to solve mathematical problems; and botany, mineralogy, antiquities, poetry, medicine and natural philosophy were successively his study. At nineteen he went to study under a mathematical instrument maker in London—at twenty-one he set up shop in Glasgow College—and soon invented the steam engine, in other words created many millions of workmen, industrious, indefatigable, who upheld England when sinking under the weight of defeat, debt and misrule. Did a grateful monarch elevate so eminent a benefactor to the highest rank of the peerage? No. There was as little room for James Watt there, as there was for Christ in the Inn. Newton was no peer of England!—1473, Copernicus born.—1783, Independence of the United States acknowledged by Great Britain.—1777, Washington informed Congress that "The fluctuating state of an army, composed chiefly of militia, bids fair to reduce us to the situation in which we were some little time ago—that is, of having scarce any army at all, except reinforcements speedily arrive." France came to their assistance, replenished their empty coffers, clothed their starving soldiers, armed their militia, fed their people, strengthened their hands, and encouraged their hearts:—Is there any debt of gratitude due to her children in Canada?

JAN. 20. 1783, The Independence of America acknowledged by England after a desolating warfare of seven years.—1788, Australia colonized.—1830, Red Jacket, otherwise Keeper Awake, Chief of the Seneca Indians near Buffalo, died in his 74th year. He opposed christianity, fearing that it would degrade and impoverish his tribe

as the majority of the poor are impoverished. His last speech is likely to prove true. "I am about to leave you," said he, "and when I am gone, and my warnings shall be no longer heard or regarded, the craft and avarice of the white man will prevail. Many winters have I breasted the storm, but I am an aged tree, and can stand no longer. My leaves are fallen, my branches are withered, and I am shaken by every breeze. Soon my aged trunk will be prostrate, and the foot of the exulting foe of the Indian may be placed upon it in safety; for I leave none who will be able to avenge such an indignity. Think not I mourn for myself. I go to join the spirits of my fathers, where age cannot come; but my heart fails when I think of my people, who are soon to be scattered and forgotten."

JAN. 21. 1793, Louis 16th, King of France beheaded. (His nobility and titled clergy slain, banished, deprived of their lands, and of the power they had abused, because they delighted in such monopolies as the U. S. Bank, special corporations, church and state united, and in squandering the revenues, having no sympathy with the people.)

JAN. 22. 1788, Lord Byron, the far-famed republican and poet, born in England. Died in Greece, 1824, endeavoring to give liberty to that country.—1561, Lord Chancellor Bacon born.—1813, Second battle of River Raisin.—1689, The Prince of Orange's Convention Parliament meets.—1838, Colonel Worth and a party of U. S. troops land at Dunkirk and disarm 300 patriots.

JAN. 23. 1838, Lord Brougham persuades the House of Lords to stop a bill to introduce the principle of limited partnerships, registration of partners, and investing a great many small sums in trade, to be under the management of a few whom the others could not check. He said it was unfavorable to honesty, and he was right.

JAN. 24. 1749, The celebrated English statesman and orator, Charles James Fox, born.

JAN. 25. 1759, Robert Burns, the poet of nature, born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and remained through life a true democrat and a friend to equal rights: at one time he intended to have settled in the United States.

What consequences would ensue to the finances of these States, were this country suddenly forced into a war with England, before a law is enacted to give the people's elected servants the whole control of the public revenue?—Every Banking concern in the Union would suspend the payment of its debts in money the moment war was declared. The country would be flooded with *paper promises* which could be turned into silver at a discount of 5, 10, 15, 25, 30, or 40 dollars in the hundred, and the real value of such promises (or Bank Notes) would be unknown. Contractors would be unable to decide what proposals to make to government, for they would not know what paper they might be paid in. In one port the duties would be paid in Bank Notes, 30 per cent. below par; in another port at 5, thus taxing importers unequally. If Government received for taxes the Notes of *pet* Banks, or of all Banks, the public would be deceived. If it refused to do so, every press the Bank owners could bribe, subsidize, or influence, would slander the government, and in addition to war abroad, there would be a still more rapacious enemy to combat at home. In case of a war the revenue from imported goods would decrease three-fold, and the expense of the nation increase perhaps ten-fold. Government would have to borrow. The Bankers would lend it broken bank notes and take its bonds to pay back principal and interest in silver and gold; these bonds they would sell to foreigners, who would afterwards carry off the specie, which is the life's blood of a country. These evils a Constitutional Treasury would prevent, by securing the public against Bank intrigue, and equalizing all payments in one known and unalterable currency.

JAN. 26. 1827. A corrupt House of Assembly, U. C., pass a bill to declare all settlers from the United States Aliens, incapable of holding land or exercising civil rights until they would solemnly abjure all allegiance to. and all right, title and interest in their native land, in which case they were allowed to hold land and be subjects, in part, in U. C. only. This oath of abjuration to be recorded. A committee of four formed, with W. L. Mackenzie as their secretary, to defeat this bill, who send R. Randal to London.—1839, Pierre Maurice Lavoie and eight other French Canadians stood victims to English barbarity, at the new Court House, Montreal, and were sentenced to be hung like criminals for drawing their swords like freemen.

JAN. 27. 1832, Treaty with France.

SLAVERY IN THE U. S.—How is is to be got rid of? When slavery was about to be abolished in the north, many persons went and sold their slaves to planters in the south. These persons are ready to abolish slavery. How would they do it? By *forcing* the southern states to emancipate their slaves? That

would be the signal for a dissolution of this happy union, an event which England earnestly seeks to bring about, and which would be fraught with misery and woe to mankind. Does the abolitionist believe that by filling the minds of the blacks with sentiments of hatred and revenge against their masters, and putting the latter in continual fear of assassination, this great good is to be brought about? No sincere follower of Christ will say so. England has given more personal liberty to her West India slaves of late. Why has she done this? Is her motive benevolent? Had it been so she would have refused to deliver over the Lower Canadians, whom she acknowledges to be the most peaceful, moral, and kindly peasantry in the world, to slavery, murder, rapine, robbery, burning, banishment, and utter destitution. They were free. She forced them into slavery because they earnestly prayed for justice!—for leave to educate their children!! To the millions in Britain and Ireland, too, the cruelty of the English Government is proverbial—so too in India. A number are emancipated in the West Indies, because it is hoped thereby to weaken and divide the southern States, and break up the first federal union of popular sovereignties in America. What then would you propose? Let these sincere philanthropists who desire to better the condition of the slave, and remove this great blot from the escutcheon of America consult the Saviour's golden rule, and do unto the southern planters as they would wish to be done by, were they situated as their southern brethren now are. Obtain the consent of the slaves states to the following proposition:—That a law be passed in Congress authorizing the purchase of the freedom of the whole colored race, upon any fair principle of valuation; let the nation give its bonds to the several slave-owners for the amount; and let the interest, and gradually the principal, be paid, by a direct or other tax, fairly and equally laid on the whole union, of all races and colors. Let slaves be admitted to the elective franchise, according as the several states may decide, but only when they can read and write, and are shewn to be qualified to perform the duties of freemen. Any attempt to remove slavery, exclusively at the expense of the slave-owners, will be likely to cause difficulties yet more formidable than even slavery itself. Slavery is recognized by the federal constitution, and slave-owners give hundreds of thousands of votes for federal officers *because they are slave owners*. But let the whole union put its shoulder to the wheel and slavery will soon cease to exist. Monarchists and all enemies of the honest democratic principle will cry out against slavery in the States, but this or any other peaceful and equitable mode of getting rid of it, in a brotherly way, they will also object to, because they love tyranny. The United States Congress and federal courts, and the several state courts and legislatures have continually sanctioned the purchase and sale of slaves, in such states as chose to deal in slaves, from the 4th of July, 1776, till now. If then they have made it lawful to buy and sell and hold a property in man, the true remedy is, for the whole public to purchase the freedom of the whole of the slaves, set them free, and let all classes bear alike their fair share of the burthen. England, in the case of Jamaica, has paid for the slaves, and surely those quakers, independents, presbyterians, baptists, &c. who are foremost in crying out against the sin of slavery, should be the first to do by the southerns as they would desire to be done by. When it was proposed by Mr. Van Buren and others, to permit Missouri to come into the Union, only on the principle of abolishing slavery, Clay and Harrison voted it down—Clay gave a casting voice against the free principle. The majority of the people of the Union went with Clay and Harrison against Van Buren. Having authorized the citizens of Missouri to buy, sell, hold and convey slaves, the only honorable proposition the nation can make to Missouri for abolishing slavery is, that all men join as one and buy the bondsmen and bondswomen, set them free, and then place slavery beyond the pale of the constitution in all time to come. The whole works of "internal improvement" hitherto cried up, are but as a drop in the bucket when compared with this. It would take off many taxes, and cost the nation scarcely $1 each person yearly, and if Canada come into the Union let her people bear their share of the impost for so benevolent a purpose. Public Debt and Negro Slavery are evils, as England and the United States have shown. You have two alternatives, and, we think, only two, ☞Debt or ☞Slavery.

JAN. 28. 1837, The Russian government capture and condemn the British schooner Vixen, on a charge of landing gunpowder to enable the Circassians to revolt against Russia.

JAN. 28. 1832. THE (BANK) CREDIT SYSTEM HAS MADE WESTERN N. Y.!!—UPPER CANADA BANK CHARTER EXTEN.

DED.—*Query. How do such banks as this continue to tax the ignorant, foolish people who incorporate them?*—First, by exacting 6 or 7 per cent. of tax for the use of their miserable notes or shinplasters, which cost them nothing—Secondly, by suspending specie payments, collecting all the silver and gold in the country for their notes, and in payments and deposites, and then selling it to those who must make payments abroad—Thirdly, by the vast sums paid to their favorite lawyers as law costs on their short loans—Fourthly, by the power they obtain to make their paper money scarce or plentiful when they please—Fifthly, by their using the monopoly power to bend the press, the bar, the pulpit, the bench and the legislature to corrupt purposes, and thus to destroy popular rights—Sixthly, by their frequent bankruptcies, so ruinous to those who having deposited specie with them receive back shinplasters which a broker pays cash for at a loss of—say $15 in the $100. In U. C. now, the banks pay no specie for their notes. The effect is this. The government get gold and silver from England to pay the soldiers—this money Sir George Arthur & Co. exchange at the Banks for their bankrupt promises, and with these the troops are paid. The bank notes at length come into the hands of merchants, farmers and tradesmen; and as the most of it has to be paid out to Europe and these States, where such notes are in bad repute, the exporters carry it to the banks who buy their own notes at 90 to 96 dollars in specie for the 100 dollars in paper, although perhaps they received the silver so paid over, dollar for dollar, in silver the day before from Arthur. Who loses by this? The people. The price of every thing is raised 4 to 10 per cent. higher than it would be if the silver were paid to the troops at once instead of being exchanged with these rogues of bankers. But doubtless Sir George is paid his share of the plunder, and so it is wherever nuisances are incorporated by fools to multiply genteel knaves and pickpockets.

JAN. 29. 1833, The British Parliament, having given a preponderance of power to corrupt the whig section of the aristocracy, by a pretended bill of reform, met, and chose Sutton their old tory Speaker, again, by a vote of 20 to 1, Messrs. Hume and O'Connell voting in the minority.—1689. Swedenbourg born. 1737, Thomas Paine, author of "Common Sense," born.—1820, Geo. 3rd, the last *King* of this part of America, died.

JAN. 30. 1839, Dr. Theller's Memorial presented in Congress, asking the United States to give effect to their pledges in the laws guaranteeing equal protection and equal rights to the naturalized citizen whom the Constitution and acts of Congress invite to these shores.—1838, Peter Grant sent to Toronto jail on a charge of treason, 30th Dec. died this day, one of the many victims to their barbarity.—1836, Sir Francis Head lays before the U. C. Legislature his instructions from Lord Glenelg and the English Cabinet, for the government of U. C., in reply to the report of the Committee on Grievances, ordering many reforms to be made, and showing that Lord Gosford was mocking the people of Lower Canada, holding out prospects of reforms which the English power never intended to carry into effect. Head, it appears, had private orders to grant *no reform* whatever; accordingly he insulted the reformers, corrupted the legislature, and Sir George Arthur was told by Lord Glenelg to go and gull the people in like manner, which he has done. O, treacherous England!!!—1649, Charles 1st, a treacherous prince, the enemy of popular rights, civil and religious, after being tried by a high court of the republic of England, and found guilty of crimes similar to those which George 3d successfully practised in England, and Sir F. B. Head in U. C., was condemned as a traitor to his people, and this day beheaded in London.—1661, Rollin, the Historian, born.—1689, The Lords, in the Convention Parliament, vote that there is an original contract between the Kings of England and the people, and that James 2d had violated it.

☞ 1839, THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL, ☜ lost by a majority of 14 in H. of R. (see June 25th). This bill proposes to leave the regulation of the State Banks entirely to the states—to dispense with the use of Banks whether state or national, in collecting, keeping, and disbursing the revenues of the United States Government—and to employ for these purposes such responsible agents as may be nominated by the President and approved by the Senate, (in the way the officers of the mint are appointed, where, with its branch-

es, hundreds of millions of gold and silver have been paid out and not one cent lost to the public for the last half century.) The main features of this bill are as follow:—§ 1, ☞ that a national treasury shall be built in Washington, with safes and fire proof vaults, for keeping the public revenue, in the possession of the treasurer of the U. S., from which not one dollar shall ever be drawn but by a law of Congress.—§ 2, (☞ instead of favorite banks to suit the party in power) ☞ the Mint of the United States in Philadelphia, and the branch mint in New Orleans, shall be the places for the safe keeping of the public revenue at these points, and the treasurers of these mints are to have the custody of all revenue on hand, under restrictions and provisions stated in the bill.—§ 3, ☞ In the New Custom Houses at New York and Boston, vaults and safes, suitable for safe keeping the revenue at these ports, shall be erected; ☞ Receivers General shall be appointed by the President and Senate, in whose custody every cent of the money of the people shall be kept, ☞ till appropriated by the national will.—§4. Proper buildings shall be erected ☞ at Charleston, S. C., ☞ and at St. Louis, Missouri, with secure fire proof safes and vaults, for safe keeping of the revenue collected at these points, ☞ each under a Receiver General, as in §3.—[At the above places the greater part of the revenues of the Union are collected.] §6. The above officers, as also all other collectors of customs, treasurers of land revenue, postmasters, and revenue receivers, shall severally keep, WITHOUT LENDING OR USING, ALL PUBLIC MONIES collected by or entrusted to them in charge, till required by government according to law, and then promptly pay over the same.—§s 7 and 8, that Strong bonds, with heavy sureties, liable to frequent renewal and increase, shall be taken from those officers who have the keeping of the revenue at the principal ports in their charge. This section throws the responsibility of doing so upon the President and the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury.—§ 9, orders under-receivers to pay over monies, and also chief receivers, as often as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct—at least once a month.—§ 10, directs that money in the hands of officers at other stations may be transferred by the Sec'y of the Treasury's order to any of the seven principal treasuries, ☞ which are in Washington, New Orleans mint, Philadelphia mint, N. York and Boston Custom Houses, and at St. Louis and Charleston; or from one office to another to suit the public service; and that ☞ the Treasurer of the U. S. shall draw upon any place where there is public money, to make payments to creditors of the U. S. or for public uses, as the convenience of the said creditors or the public may require.—§ 11. All monies in any public depository shall be considered to be at the credit of the Treasurer of the U. S., who may draw or transfer them at any moment, the same as if they were in the vaults at Washington.—§ 12. Cash not in the aforesaid 7 treasury offices, may be placed in certain banks to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever any receiver of revenue shall have more money in his hands than he has given bonds for. The money in any such bank is to be under the lock and key of an officer of the bank and an officer of the U. S. government, and never to be used for bank purposes, but kept in safes to be furnished by government; and only silver, gold, and notes or paper issued under the authority of the U. S., by law, shall be received and kept in said safes. A Commission, not more than one-eighth per cent., may be paid these banks for risk and trouble.—§ 14. The Secretary of the Treasury is to appoint special agents to examine the books and money of the several depositories.—§ 16. The naval officers and surveyors at ports of entry, directors of mints, and registers of land offices to check the accounts and returns of the several collectors of public revenue, by quarterly or other examinations of their proceedings. [One would think that, in this respect, Mr. Wright's bill was the most suitable for detecting error or fraud.]—§ 20. All revenue officers are to keep an entry of each sum received, paid, or transferred, "THE KIND OF MONEY" so received or given; "THE KIND OF CURRENCY" taken or issued, "and that if any one of the said officers shall convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or shall use by way of investment, in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan, with or without interest, any portion of the public moneys entrusted to him for safe keeping, disbursement, transfer, or for any other purpose, every act shall be adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used, or loaned, which is hereby declared to be a high misdemeanor, and any officer or person convicted thereof before any Court in the United States shall be sentenc-

ed to imprisonment not less than two, nor more than five years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled."

1839, This day was introduced into the U. S. Senate, by Hon. Silas Wright, a bill for an INDEPENDENT TREASURY, differing only in its details from that which the H. of R. threw out in June. This bill passed the Senate.—§ 1, provides that the collectors of the customs at Boston, N. York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Charleston and Baltimore shall return very clear and detailed accounts to four different officers of government every week.—§ 2. All receipts for money paid are to be registered by the naval officer at the port of entry.—§ 3. The Register of the Treasury is to give due notice of warrants granted by him.—§ 4. All other collectors than the above four are to make four monthly returns of their transactions.—§ 7. Receivers of land revenue are to make four weekly statements in detail to certain offices of government.—§ 8. Registers of the land office are to send weekly check statements.—§ 9. Clerks of the U. S. District Courts are to forward detailed monthly returns of cash in their hands for government. 10. Other revenue officers are to make four monthly returns, the Post Office Department excepted. 12. The officers of State are to examine said returns and report monthly. 14. Balances at each quarter's end unpaid, are to be reported for prosecution. 15. The treasury accounting officers must examine and settle accounts within six weeks after they receive them. 16. Naval officers to act as checks on the Collectors. 17. The Secretary of the Treasury is to cause the books and papers of certain receivers of public money to be examined carefully once a year or oftener, and when Congress shall direct, also the bonds, and money on hand. 18. The Secretary of the Treasury, with the President's approbation, may take additional security from revenue officers, and cause them to renew, strengthen or increase their sureties at his discretion. § 19, is essentially the same as the 20th or last § of the bill thrown out in the H. of R., about keeping a record of the kind of money or currency received by each collector, with penalties and so forth. § 20. Improper fees or gratuities not to be accepted for performance of services, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. 21 to 26 consists of directions about modes of keeping books, per centages, appointment of clerks, &c.

In his message of Sept. 5, '37, to Congress, Mr. Van Buren says, that ten millions of silver dollars would transact the whole of the government business of receipts and payments, adding that to retain bank notes in the public treasury, would be to renew the old system of lending the revenue to the bankers. But the treasury bills we have described as before Congress do not contemplate that gold, silver and government due bills only shall be received and paid out by the revenue officers. They leave to the President the power he now wields of receiving, paying and keeping on hand bank notes—they enable his officers, unless otherwise ordered by a treasury circular, to favor one bank more than another, by putting its paper in circulation, exchanging it, &c.—But in case the banks fail, they authorize the president to hold out a boon to some of the ablest banking institutions, that their notes will be taken instead of specie in case they resume cash payments. The great powers the bills confer on the president and secretary of the treasury these officers now possess, except as to the punishments, securities, vaults and places of deposite. Government can now take and refuse such notes as it may think fit, or it may refuse all notes, and if it take any it may deposite them in banks, or take bank notes and let the banks enjoy the interest while the notes are in the treasury. The improvement consists chiefly in the provisions for the safe keeping of the cash or bank notes, which, in case of a panic suspension, might enable the president to insist on specie without rauch risque of the collectors Swartwouting. The main points, a gold and silver currency, as in 1789 was by law ordered, and a total divorce of bank

and state, are, as far as the federal government is concerned, left to the president of the U. S. for the time being, to insist upon or dispense with, as circumstances or opinions may influence him or public opinion dictate.

1840.] FEBRUARY.—SECOND MONTH. [29 DAYS]

● New Moon, Mon. 3d, 9. 1. m. s. w.
◍ First Quar. Mon. 10th, 11. 5, m. E.
○ Full Moon, Mon. 17th, 8. 55. m. N. W.
◐ Last Quar. Tues. 25th, 5. 53. m. s.

M & W	Days.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon south.	Sun's decl.	◍ S.
1	S	7 5	4 55	6 5	10 27	17 16	♑
2	**E**	7 4	4 56	6 42	11 19	16 59	♑
3	M	7 3	4 57	sets.	aft. 9	16 42	♒
4	T	7 2	4 58	6 25	0 56	16 24	♒
5	W	7 1	4 59	7 36	1 43	16 6	♓
6	T	7 0	5 0	8 48	2 28	15 48	♓
7	F	6 59	5 1	10 1	3 15	15 30	♈
8	S	6 57	5 3	11 15	4 4	15 11	♈
9	**E**	6 56	5 4	morn.	4 54	14 52	♉
10	M	6 55	5 5	0 31	5 50	14 33	♉
11	T	6 53	5 7	1 50	6 49	14 13	♊
12	W	6 52	5 8	3 4	7 52	13 54	♊
13	T	6 51	5 9	4 10	8 55	13 34	♋
14	F	6 49	5 11	5 6	9 55	13 13	♋
15	S	6 48	5 12	5 47	10 52	12 53	♋
16	**E**	6 47	5 13	6 21	11 44	12 32	♌
17	M	6 46	5 15	rises.	morn.	12 12	♌
18	T	6 45	5 16	6 48	0 31	11 51	♍
19	W	6 43	5 17	7 53	1 15	11 30	♍
20	T	6 41	5 19	8 59	1 57	11 8	♎
21	F	6 40	5 20	10 5	2 39	10 47	♎
22	S	6 39	5 21	11 10	3 21	10 25	♏
23	**E**	6 37	5 23	morn.	4 6	10 3	♏
24	M	6 36	5 24	0 15	4 51	9 41	♏
25	T	6 34	5 26	1 19	5 40	9 19	♐
26	W	6 33	5 27	2 19	6 32	8 57	♐
27	T	6 31	5 29	3 13	7 24	8 34	♑
28	F	6 30	5 30	4 1	8 17	8 12	♑
29	S	6 29	5 31	4 42	9 9	7 49	♑

Feb. 14th. St. VALENTINE'S DAY.

O for the swords of former time!
4th Sun. af. Ep. ☿ ◍.] CANDLEMASS.
O for the men who bore them!
When armed for right, they stood sublime
☌ ♂ ♅ & ◍
And tyrants crouched before them.

I was nine years ago honored with the choice of Congress, to command an army into Canada, and never have I ceased to ☌ ◍ & 7*s.] enjoy the prospect of its enfranchisement.—General Lafayette to John ◍ Perigee.] Jay, Paris, 1787.

A nation may lose its liberties in a day and not miss them for a century. The Roman orators flattered the people until Nero Septuage. Sun. ♂ ♅.] was on the throne, ◍ Eclipsed, invisible.] telling them "You are too enlightened ever to be enslaved!" BONE and SKIN, two Quakers thin,

Buy up corn and share it;
But be it known, to SKIN and BONE,
That FLESH and BLOOD won't bear it.

Sexages. Sun. ♃ ◍.] Sprinkle brine on ◍ Apog. Su. ☌ ☿ ☉.] your coarse fodder
Battle of Warsaw.
and give it to your cattle before the spring opens. Prepare fencing stuff. Cut scions for grafting.
☌ ☿ ◍. ☌ ☿ ♅.

FEB. 1. 1814, Napoleon defeated at Brienne.—1838, Arrests and commitments in Upper Canada, Feby. MIDLAND DIS., 27th, Ab. Collard, Sam. Babcock, Robert Bird, Sam. Stephen, Danl. Davidson, Nelson Long, Jacob Lott, J. L. Chatsey, Harvey Stratton, James Ketchipaw, V. Robins, Philo Smith, Sam. Star; NEWCASTLE DIS. 1st. John Davis, 6th, Sylv. W. Wicklin, 24th, F. Ferguson, Peter Mix; TORONTO DIS. Aaron Freele, Chauncey Hawley, R. A., brother to John G. Parker, Joseph Earl, W. Delaney, Titus Root, Daniel Schell, James Yule.

1839, ENGLISH ARMY in ☞Canada, ☞Nova Scotia, ☞Prince Edward's Island, ☞New Brunswick, ☞Cape Breton, ☞Newfoundland, and ☞the Bermudas.—1st Dragoon Guards, Canada, 500—7th Hussars, Montreal, 500—Grenadier Guards, 2d batt., Laprairie near Montreal, 805—2d batt., Coldstream Guards, Quebec, 800—2d batt., 1st regt. of the line, Montreal,—11th foot Regiment, William Henry, 45 miles below Montreal—15th regiment, Isle-aux-Noix, south, between Montreal and Vermont line—23d, 36th and 37th regiments, Halifax, Nova Scotia—24th Regt., Montreal—30th Regt., Bermuda Islands—32d Regt., London, U. C.—34th, Amherstburgh, U. C.—43d Regt., Drummondville, Niagara Falls, U. C.—65th Regt. Sorel, L. C.—66th Regt., St. John's, Lake Champlain, L. C.—69th Regt., Woodstock, New Brunswick—71st Regt., L'Acadie, south from Montreal—73d Regt., U. C. frontier—83d, Kingston, U. C.—85th, St. Thomas, U. C—93d, Toronto, U. C.—The average strength of these last 19 foot regiments is 75 commissioned and non-commissioned officers, with about 550

men each, equal to 1425 officers and 10,450 men.—To these add a regiment of Artillery, an Ordnance corps, Officers on particular service, and General Officers and their Staff, say 1650 persons. In all 2380 officers and non-commissioned do. and 13,750 privates. There are also about 15,000 militia, or volunteers on constant pay from England, if not more. Of the regular forces, 14 foot regiments are in Canada and 5 in other colonies. Newfoundland is guarded by a colonial corps. In this calculation, allowance is made for deaths, desertions, officers and men at the depots and on leave of absence in Europe. The rest of the English regular army, *horse and foot*, is stationed as follows:—In England 33 regiments, besides depots; in Ireland, only 11; in Scotland 4; in the East Indies 26; Ceylon 5; Mauritius 3; Cape of Good Hope 5; N. S. Wales 4; West Indies, only 10; Gibraltar 5; Malta 4; Corfu 3; Zante 1. In all parts, 139 regiments or battalions; from 85,000 to 95,000 souls.

FEB. 2. 1839, Victoria Melbourne's bloody divan endorse Sir George Arthur's barbarous murder of Von Schoultz, Abbey, Woodruff, George, and other prisoners of war taken at Prescott. Extract of a dispatch, Lord Glenelg to Sir G. Arthur, acknowledging his letters and account of mock trials of the Prescott Prisoners hung at Kingston—dated "Downing Street." "To your request that you may be supported by the expression of the unqualified approbation of the ministers of the crown in the measures which you have taken (ordering the heroes of Prescott to be hanged), I cannot hesitate to answer that you are entitled to their entire approbation."—Extract from Queen Victoria's Coronation Oath, sworn in Westminster Abbey, Nov. 20th, 1837.—Archbishop of Canterbury.—"Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging, according to the statutes in parliament agreed on, and the respective laws and customs of the same?" Queen—"I solemnly promise so to do." Archbishop.—"Will you to the utmost of your power cause law and justice, in mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?" Queen—"I will."

> Dost thou deem
> None rebels except subjects? The prince who
> Neglects or violates his trust, is more
> A brigand than the robber-chief.—BYRON.

Of the murder of Von Schoultz, Abbey, &c., Colonel Thompson, late M. P. thus writes to the people of Hull, in England: "These men are to be put to death after a mock court-martial; I do not know whether Don Carlos went through any such process, but whether he did or not is indifferent. There is no law in existence for putting a prisoner of war to death by any such proceeding, any more than if Lord John Russell should send a number of his epauletted footmen to put you or me to death on proof of our identity. There is a Mutiny Act annually pased for punishing mutiny and desertion in the enlisted soldier, there are Articles of War specifying the punishment for various offences against military discipline—but there is none for the murder of prisoners. If there is, produce it. If there is not, then every man concerned is liable at any time to be proceeded against for murder in any civil court in Great Britain or America; to say nothing of the stings of conscience, and the sufferings of bearing about a Cain-like reminiscence for the rest of life. If an Act of Indemnity should suggest itself the answer is, that indemnities passed by criminals for their own crimes are repealed *ipso facto* when honest men come into power. The world has been gulled too long by the vulgar error that the soldier murders his prisoners under the sanction of a law; and there cannot be a better time to bring the question to an issue. Alas for the days of antique honor, when a military leader would answer to an order to employ his troops in murder, "Sire, there are here brave soldiers, gallant gentlemen, but not one executioner."

FEB. 3. 1832, W. L. Mackenzie expelled the U. C. Legislature again by orders of Colborne for his opinions in a newspaper, is re-elected the 4th time by the freeholders after 6 days polling against Col. Washburn and Capt. Small, by 6 to 1 against both candidates.—1769, John Wilkes expelled the H. of C. of England.—1733, Genl. Lincoln born.

FEB. 4, 1837—This day the Bank of England began to exhibit her great and controlling power over the United States, and to show Uncle Sam that as far as the dominion of money went, this Union is as much a colony of England as ever. In the summer of 1836 money was borrowed in quantities in London at 3½ to 4 per cent. interest, and lent out in the United States at 7 or 8 per cent. In

this trade there were three or four leading houses, the Wilsons, Baring and Co., Timothy Wiggins, and another. These three firms and two smaller houses owed at one time in bills running, twelve millions of sovereigns. All this the Bank of England encouraged. In June, 1836, the Bank had nearly eight millions of sovereigns in gold, but in February, 1837 the cash was reduced to four, or little more than half. The Bank immediately stopt the credit of the above American houses, demanded payment of their bills as they fell due; and the American houses stopt their renewals of credit to their customers, the money dealers and bankers on this side the sea, who having but little real *money* capital of their own, and not having kept within compass, began to break in February, March, and April, like pipe stems. In May the New York city Banks became insolvent, and immediately afterwards the other Banks throughout the United States stopt payment. Those who wanted to exchange their claims on the Banks for real money had to lose from ten to twenty dollars in the hundred of their debts. The creditors of the Banks were chiefly the honest, industrious, frugal and prudent part of the community, including the United States Government—these lost about 25 millions of dollars, which was gained by Bank directors, stockholders, attornies, and debtors, who, the debtors especially, were in a majority of cases of the class called *speculators*, whom Kingsbury thus defines: "If a ragged beggar rob you of a sixpence in the street, you may cry "Stop thief!" and drag him to the common jail; but if a well-dressed "*gentleman*" palms upon you thousands of dollars of valueless paper—based on fraud and falsehood—and you lose it, you must say nothing that will injure his feelings, or those of his highly respectable friends; for, mark the difference—the one is a *beggar*, the other a *gentleman;* the one stole a sixpence, and is a *thief*—the other stole thousands, and is a *speculator*." In this State, the legislature stepped promptly to the relief of the gamblers and speculators, and while they continued the laws in force which compelled every body else to pay their honest debts, they decreed that the Bankers, whose avarice and dishonesty had caused the whole trouble, should have a year of grace to pay debts contracted on the faith that they would always be liquidated in gold and silver on demand. Here was favor to the knave in English broadcloth, and the sheriff's writ for the industrious honest tradesman. Call that legislature by what name you will, they were in reality the mere tools of the bankers and speculators, and the injustice of their decisions ought to warn the farmer and mechanic that moonshine bank credit to the farmer is like whiskey to the drunkard, ruinous and demoralizing. Is it not a noble testimony to the purity of the general government, when we find the *Globe* of Aug. 14, 1839, telling its readers that these cheating, shuffling banks "were sheltered behind the *relief* acts of the different State Le-"gislatures, protected by judges, who, in too many instances, show that the boast-"ed independence of the judiciary is only an independence of common sense and "common justice, and guarded by governors who seem to think that the interests "of corporations is their primary concern, and those of the people but a second-"ary consideration. The avowed principle of action of the largest Bank in the "country (the Bank of the United States) was, that the resumption of specie pay-"ments ought to be deferred for one year longer, if not for three or four years."—But the course pursued by the Bank of England could not have prostrated the Banks of itself, although it might have compelled them to curtail their issues of 276 millions of paper, (bank notes and other deposites due to the people.) The legislation of Congress did much by ordering a transfer of the "surplus revenue" to the credit of the several States. The suspension of 1837 has been ascribed to the honest John Windt or park Democracy of New York. We dare not admit their influence to such an extent. A far more powerful cause of that bankruptcy was the drain of gold and silver produced by the sale of the bonds of the Bank of the U. S. payable in London for the relief of the New York speculators and importers of English silks, muslins and broadcloths. Give us a silver currency, and home manufactures, and the failure of Banks and breaking of speculators will no more trouble us.

1836. *Surplus Revenue Appropriation Bill.* Foolish people often tell us that "there is not gold and silver enough in the United States to form a circulating medium for transacting business." What nonsense! There are a hundred millions of gold and silver in the States, and one month's labor of the present male population, estimating it at a dollar a day, would bring upwards of another hundred millions of dollars into the country—and two hundred millions of dollars

would last twenty millions of people a hundred years for a measure of the value of their produce and labor, unless indeed they chose to let England keep the money, and in addition to sending her their cotton and tobacco, ship their gold and silver also, taking her silks and cloths and fineries, and abundance of Bank shinplasters instead. The exports of this country will bring the gold over, unless the farmers and planters would rather have home manufactured Bank promises, and English manufactures for every thing else. Well was it said by Mr. Calhoun that the policy of the men of our day is to convert all capital into credit and all credit into currency. In 1830, the Bank of the United States owed the public for their Bank notes payable on demand, and for money or Bank notes left with them, also payable on demand, 116 millions of dollars; in 1834 they owed in this way 170 millions. By January, 1835, they were debtors to the public for 186 millions; in January, 1836, they owed 255 millions; and on the 1st of January, 1837, just before the great crash, the Bank notes in circulation, which is debt due by the Banks to the people, and the money or Bank bills deposited with the Banks, due on demand, amounted to the enormous sum of 276 millions of dollars!!! The more Bank notes the Banks issued, the more scarce money became; and ended in the bankruptcy of the Banks and the injury of the public. Men who had accepted loans on the mortgage of their houses and lands, were ruined by the scarcity; and the Banks throughout the Union joined in a fruitless attempt to force the government and the people to continue to accept their broken and dishonest promises, or notes which they refused to pay unless through the shaving process over a broker's desk, in payments for homes and lands, taxes, tolls and merchandize, so that, as in Upper Canada, they might continue to prosper on the ruins of their country, and drain the specie to be sent to their dear friends of the Bank of England. The U. S. Government thwarted them, however, and they had to pay a part of their debts and redeem their obligations, or lose their monopoly. In June, 1836, Congress, through the opposition majority of the day, resolved to divide 28 millions of "surplus revenue," or debts due by the Banks to the Government, among the twenty-six States; this bill compelled the Banks to press their debtors, the merchants and speculators, thousands of whom became bankrupt, and last of all the Banks broke also, having been always ready to pay until called upon to do so. Their failure demonstrated that if, in the midst of a war, the Government were to keep its money in Banks, the Banks would use it for their private purposes, break, and stand the tedious process of an action at law, leaving the army to be periled, and the public service injured. Hence the Independent Treasury Bill, to keep the money of the nation beyond the control of President or pet Bank, as the money is kept in the Mint, under officers chosen by the President and Senate, who had given security, and would be on their way to States' Prison if they touched a penny of it. The Independent Treasury Bill is just such a measure as building forts, casting cannon, making muskets, building ships of war, or educating military leaders—it is preparing for the defence of the nation, if war should be necessary. To be prepared for war is the best way to avoid or prevent war.

FEB. 6. 1813. Battle of Elizabethtown.—1778, Treaty of Alliance between France and the United States. France acknowledges American Independence.—1838, Patriot meeting in the Methodist Church, Ogdensburgh.—1804, Dr. John Priestly died. This celebrated philosopher and republican, having been mobbed out of Birmingham by a church and king party, came to the United States in company with the father of Col. Lount, of Upper Canada, and settled in Pennsylvania.

FEB. 7. 1649, The House of Commons of England voted the abolition of monarchy, and that the House of Peers was useless and dangerous, and must be abolished, which it was, the peers retaining their titles.—1838, Wm. Ketchum, Esq., President of Farmers' Bank, Toronto, arrested for high treason; since forgiven.

FEB. 8. 1587, Mary Queen of Scots beheaded by Queen Elizabeth's orders.—1838, The London Morning Chronicle, forgetful that England robbed the French of the colony they had planted and nurtured, thus taunts the frontier people for their patriotism; "*It may be very convenient to the bankrupt traders and idle artizans and laborers of Buffalo and Rochester, to obtain lands by a re-appropriation of the properties of the present occupants; but*

who will say that robbery and plunder are justifiable grounds for an invasion by the inhabitants of one state of the territory of another?"—1839, Andre Montigny Papineau, F. X. Prevost, Louis Turcot, and 5 other Canadians, sentenced to the gallows, at Montreal, by the English military, for fighting for their country.—1837, Richard M. Johnson elected Vice President of the United States by the United States Senate. Johnson 33 votes, Granger 16. 1649, John Milton, author of Paradise Lost, issued his book, to show that it "is lawful, and hath been so through all ages, for any who have the power, to call to account a tyrant or wicked king, and *after due conviction*, to depose and put him to death if the ordinary magistrate hath neglected or denyed to do it." He quotes the Emperor *Trajan's* speech to his General: "Take this drawn sword, to use for me if I reign well, if not, to use against me." Mr. Milton argues that in whose hand soever is found sufficient power to avenge the effusion of blood, (on such a wretch as Sir John Colborne) his duty is clear.

FEB. 9. 1674, New York (formerly New Amsterdam) surrendered by the Dutch to the English.—1555, Bishop Hooper burnt for his religious opinions. 1567, Lord Darnley, husband of Mary Queen of Scotland, murdered at Edinburgh.

FEB. 10. 1763, Peace of Paris. Cession of Canada by France, and Florida by Spain, to England, conditionally.—1837, In the House of Assembly, U. ., against a bill to authorise Americans and other aliens to purchase and hold lands in fee simple, voted G. Boulton, Cartwright, Draper, Elliott, Gowan, Hotham, Jonas Jones, Kearnes, Mathewson, A. McDonell, D. McDonell, McKay, Powell, Richardson, Wm. Robinson, Sherwood, & Hagerman. 1798, Governor Johnstowne offers a bribe of 10,000 guineas through Mrs. Ferguson, on the part of the English Government, to Mr. Reed, a member of congress, once aid-de-camp and confidential friend of Washington, to induce him to forward the views of England. The noble American replied to the lady, "Tell Governor Johnstowne, that although I am hardly worth purchasing, the King of England is not rich enough to do it." May his memory endure for ever!—1839, This day were strangled at London, U. C, by the common hangman, for following the example of Lafayette, and striving to relieve a wretched, prostrate country, four of the brave Windsor men, after a mock trial before the court martial we described, Jan. 7th, viz: Joshua G. Doan, of London, U. C.; Col. Cornelius Cunningham, Major Julius Perley, and Albert Clark, natives of the United States. Perley closed his defence thus: "Gentlemen, if I am executed, let it be remembered that I die as a martyr in the cause of liberty!" Hagerman's advice was to "mark all the Americans who showed spirit, courage and judgment; these were the men to make examples of." Abraham Tiffany, son of Dr. Tiffany of Ancaster, states, that it was on Daniel Sweetman of Albany's evidence that Perley, Doan and Cunningham were hung. He turned traitor to save his neck, and even the private soldiers cursed him. But for the military power the Canadians would have torn him to pieces. Tiffany, who was tried, says that Sweetman was in no danger, not being a leader.

FEB. 12. 1838, Great meeting of citizens of Erie county, at court house, Buffalo, Dyre Tillinghast chairman; asks of congress that there be redress for the Caroline massacre.—1839, Lyman R. Lewis, or Leech, a spirited American taken at Prescott, hung at Kingston, after a mock trial, by a court of militia officers to hang him! The Upper Canada Gazette contains a Militia General Order, with the names of 140 republicans, who were tried at Kingston, four of whom were acquitted, and 136 condemned to death, 20 recommended to mercy, and 11 have been executed; and of 44 who were tried at London, one of whom was acquitted, and the remainder found guilty and received sentence of death; four being recommended to mercy, six already have been executed....1838, The Test and Corporation Acts, by which for a

hundred years great civil disabilities were inflicted on all who would not join the established faith, were repealed.

1837. The Montreal Official Gazette contains Lord Gosford's proclamation that a law to prevent unfair dealing at Lower Canada Elections, passed in March, 1834, assented to in the King's name by Lord Aylmer, printed in the statute book, and acted on in 1835 and '36, had been ordered to be blotted out and annulled by His Majesty (in 1837!!) because it made against the British or loyal party. Of the French Canadians, Lord Aylmer, the British Governor, thus writes in 1834; "*I cannot close this Despatch without performing what I conceive to be an act of justice; and that is to express to your Lordship my firm conviction that throughout the King's vast dominions His Majesty no where possesses subjects more loyal and true than the people of Lower Canada.*" People of America, what has been their reward from that robber monarchy?—1809. John Henry, agent to Gov. Craig, for dividing the American Union, writes from Windsor, Vt. "It is further ascertained that in case of a war, *the Governor of Vermont will use his influence to preserve the state neutral, and resist with all the force he can command, any attempt to make it a party. I need not add that if these resolutions are carried into effect, the State of Vermont may be considered an ally of Great Britain. I can only say that, the leading men of the federal party act in concert; and therefore infer that a common sentiment pervades the whole body throughout New England.*"

FEB. 15. 1839, Brigadier General, Charles Hindenlang, of the Canadian Army of Liberty, a native of Paris, in France, sentenced to death, after a mock trial, by a junto of English ruffians, of whom General Clitherow was the head, and expired on the gallows this day at Montreal. This noble martyr for liberty had done exactly what Gen. Lafayette did, left his home to assist the cause of freedom, and is honored by mankind for so doing. Gen. Hindenlang left France to aid the children of France in a foreign land, and a monument will yet be raised to perpetuate the events which led to his marytrdom. He was 29 years of age, and brave as a lion.

1839. This day was also marked by the martyrdom at Montreal, of Francois Nicolas, Teacher of Ste. Marguerite, aged 44; a young but very brave farmer, Amable Daunais, only in his 21st year; he had risen but once to chace Victoria's murdering bands from a land which they hold by the same *right* as the highwayman holds the traveller's purse whom he has just murdered;—and Pierre Remi Narbonne, of St. Cyprian, whose feelings at parting with his three lovely children no person can describe—these three suffered in the holy cause of civil and religious liberty, upholding their spotless and honorable House of Assembly, and following American example.

1839. With them, suffered the worst that cruel and barbarous England could inflict, an ignominious and painful death, in the bloom of youth, the brave Chevalier DE LORIMIER, descended of an ancient and honorable French family, and blessed with an amiable and lovely wife, and three charming infants, the pride of his heart. He was in his 35th year, a notary public of Montreal, greatly respected by all. When this pious and affectionate man was cut down from the gallows, a letter was found in his bosom, close to his heart, addressed to his poor distressed Harriet, of which we give an extract:—"On this very day blood-thirsty assassins are tearing me from your arms; they can never efface my remembrance from your heart; of that I am well convinced. They take away from you your support & protector and the father of your dear unfortunate children. Providence, together with the friends of my country, shall provide for them. They have not even given me time to see my two dear little girls, so that I could press them to my paternal bosom, and give them a last farewell; they have even deprived me of seeing my good old father, my brothers and sisters, to bid them an eternal adieu. Ah! cruel thought!!! Nevertheless, I forgive them with all my heart. As to you, dear, you must take courage, and impress upon your mind that you

must live for the sake of your unfortunate children, who will be greatly in need of the maternal care of a tender and devoted mother. They shall know no more my caresses and my cares for them. I assure you, my dear Harriet, that if from the etherial world, it were permitted to me still to aid and protect you, I should bind up your broken heart. My dear little children will be deprived of my caresses but they will be doubly caressed by you, so that they may not feel the deep loss they shall have to mourn over. I shall see you no more in this world. O what a thought!!! But you, my dear Harriet, you may see me once more and for the last time; then I shall be——cold——inanimate ——————disfigured——————dead. I finish, my dear Harriet, by offering to the eternal God, the most sincere prayers for your comfort and happiness, and that of my dear little children. Yesterday evening you received my last embraces, and my last verbal adieu; nevertheless, from my cold, damp and lonely cell, with all the preparations of death before me, I give you my last, last farewell."

"We have been thus far unfortunate. Death has cut off several of my brother laborers; many of them are in chains, and a still greater number in exile, their properties destroyed, and their families abandoned without succor, to all the rigors of a Canadian winter. The wounds of my bleeding country shall be healed. After the disasters of anarchy and a bloody revolution, the peaceful Canadian will behold on the borders of the St. Lawrence, the revival of liberty and happiness. Every thing tends to that end, even the executions on the scaffold; the blood and the tears shed on the altar of liberty this day, will moisten the roots of the tree upon which will be unfurled the flag emblazoned with the two stars of Canada."

FEB. 15. 1691, *Another Schlosser!!! English Government in Scotland,—Massacre of Glencoe.*—Although William of Orange was crowned King of England, the Scottish Highlanders, like the Irish, remained faithful to their oaths to the exiled monarch. William sent money to bribe them, but failed. Smollett, in his History, tells us that King William had by proclamation offered an indemnity to all those who had been in arms against him, provided they would submit, and take the oaths; with a denunciation of military execution against those who should hold out after the end of December. Macdonald took the oaths, and so did his adherents, and they returned to Glencoe valley, secure of *British* protection. They got it too, as all will who trust in the merciless wretches who dispense it. King William hated these brave men, and signed in London a warrant for their murder, without trial. Colborne fashion in Canada, Wellington fashion in India. This barbarous mandate, sealed and signed with the royal hand "was transmitted to the Master of Stair, Secretary for Scotland, this minister sent particular directions to Livingstone, who commanded the troops in that kingdom, to put the inhabitants of Glencoe to the sword, charging him *to take no prisoners*, that the scene might be more terrible. In the month of February, Captain Campbell, of Glenlyon, marched into the valley of Glencoe, with a company of soldiers belonging to Argyle's regiment, on pretence of levying the arrears of the land-tax and hearth-money. When Macdonald demanded whether they came as friends or enemies, he answered, as friends, and promised, upon his honor, that neither he nor his people should sustain the least injury. This officer and his men were then received with the most cordial hospitality, and lived fifteen days with the men of the valley, in the most unreserved friendship. At length the fatal period approached. Macdonald and Campbell having passed the day together, parted about seven in the evening, with mutual professions of the warmest affection. But the young Macdonalds suspected something, and went out of the castle, the guards of which were doubled. They overheard the common soldiers say they liked not the work; that though they would have willingly fought the Macdonalds of the Glen fairly in the field, they held it base to murder them in cool blood. When the youths hasted back to apprise their father of the impending danger, they saw the house already surrounded; they heard the discharge of muskets, the shrieks of women and children; and, being destitute of arms, secured their own lives by immediate flight. The savage ministers of vengeance had entered the old man's chamber, and shot him through the head. He fell down dead in the arms of his wife, who died next day, distracted. The Laird of Auchintrincken, Macdonald's guest, who had three months before this period submitted to the government, and at this very time had a protection in his pocket, was put to death without question. A boy of eight years, who fell at

Campbell's feet, imploring mercy, and offering to serve him for life, was stabbed to the heart by one Drummond, a subaltern officer. Eight-and-thirty persons suffered in this manner, the greater part of whom were surprised in their beds, and hurried into eternity before they had time to implore the divine mercy. The design was to butcher all the males under seventy that lived in the valley, their number being 200; but some of the detachments did not arrive soon enough to secure the passes; so that 160 escaped. Campbell, having perpetrated this brutal massacre, ordered all the houses to be burned, made a prey of all the cattle and effects that were found in the valley, and left the helpless women and children, whose fathers and husbands he had murdered, naked and forlorn, without covering, food or shelter, in the midst of the snow that covered the whole face of the country, at the distance of six long miles from any inhabited place. Distracted with grief and horror, surrounded with the shades of night, shivering with cold, and appalled with the apprehension of immediate death from the swords of those who had sacrificed their friends and kinsmen, they generally perished in the waste, before they could receive comfort or assistance.—This barbarous massacre, performed under the sanction of King William's authority, answered the purpose of the Court, by striking terror into the hearts of the Highlanders: but excited the horror of all those who had not renounced every sentiment of humanity."—1838, Major Wm. Harrison, a gallant Canadian advanced in years, and who led a body of the Canadians on the Tuesday night, when they made such a speedy and needless retreat from a bloodless victory back of Toronto, no one pursuing, died this day, at Hunt's Hollow, U. S. He was a worthy man of estimable public and private reputation, and his whole soul was wrapt up in delivering his country from English bondage. The retreat of his comrades, and their refusal to return to the attack, broke his heart—he went to his home, took to bed, was sought for by the enemy, retreated to the U. S. and soon died of grief. He had a fine estate near the city, but whether Arthur has allowed his family to remain on it we know not.

FEB. 16. 1819, W. H. Harrison voted against a clause prohibiting the further introduction of slavery into Missouri.—1787, Genl. Washington writes Thomas Stone of Maryland that he considered paper money a bad medium, opening the door for fraud, liable to depreciation, and injurious to the farmer, planter and artizan.—1831, Lord Stanley denies in House of Commons that government had compromised Mr. O'Connell's sedition case. On the 18th January Messrs O'Connell, Steele, Barrett, Lawless and John Reynolds, had been held to bail in Dublin, by order of government, on a charge of conspiring to evade Lord Anglesey's proclamations for the suppression of a society favorable to a repeal of the union. On the 25th the Lord Lieutenant was hooted by the citizens, pelted with mud, and obliged to take refuge in the castle.

FEB. 17. 1815, Peace between England and France ratified.—1778, Lord North proposes a bill to the English Parliament solemnly pledging the national faith never to tax any North American Colony thereafter without its consent. It passed; and that is one reason why I would not be sorry to see the English Peerage, Parliament men and Ministry begging their bread in foreign lands. With this pledge read to them in 1837, they passed Lord John Russell's resolutions violating it, and showing that nothing honorable or sacred can bind them in any case.

FEB. 18. 1546, Martin Luther died.—1839, Governor Fairfield's Message about N. E. Boundary. The American Land Agent seized, carried to Frederickton on a sled like a felon, and thrust into prison. A band of Nova Scotia Tories enter Maine and cut down the best timber. A military force to be sent into part of Maine to expel the Americans! Governor Harvey claims exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory.—1838, The State Arsenal, Watertown, broken open, and a few English muskets taken at Sackett's Harbor, borrowed by ☞none knows who.

FEB. 19. 1819, Henry Clay gave the casting vote in H. of R. against the future emancipation of slaves born in Arkansas, and for perpetual slavery in that state. W. H. Harrison voted same way, and against prohibiting the further introduction of slavery into Arkansas.—1839, Alexander Hamilton, Sheriff of Niagara District and P. M. of Queenston, dies. He hanged and quartered Colonel Morreau, after every negro and loafer had refused to do it for $1000. He was a thorn in the side of the reformers for 18 years; and his father was a secret informer of the government, of evidence on which to indict the brave Sheriff Wilcox when his Irish honesty made him take the press as a means of exposing the government.

FEB. 20. 1469. Voltaire born.

FEB. 21. 1751, *James Madison*, 4th President of the United States, was born this day (5th March; old style) near Port Royal, Virginia, was descended from Scottish ancestors, educated by Donald Robertson, a Scottish teacher, and finished

his studies with Dr. Witherspoon, another learned Scotchman, then President of Princetown College, N. J., and afterwards a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His political preceptor was the immortal Jefferson. At twenty-five. he was elected to the Virginia Legislature, which, in May 1776, unanimously advised their delegates in Congress to go for independence. Next county election he was defeated. He took a seat in Congress in 1780—opposed paper money emissions in Virginia, 1785—wrote for the Federalist—assisted in framing the constitution of the U. S. 1787—sat next 8 years in Congress—wrote the Va. legislative resolutions against the Alien and Sedition Laws—was Secretary of State 8 years under Mr. Jefferson. and succeeded him for another 8 years as president, which office he held during the war of 1812. At 66 he retired to his farm, and died June 28, 1836, aged 85 years. After nearly half a century of public life, he left an advice to his country, ☞ "that the Union of the States be cherished and perpetuated."—1437, James 1st of Scotland murdered.—1776, Medfield, Ms. burnt.

FEB. 22. 1732, George Washington born in Virginia a subject of the English Crown. He accepted a Commission from the Province of Va., fought against the French and Indians, held several legislative and judicial situations, revolted against the tyranny of his sovereign George 3d, headed the armies of America, aided greatly in bringing about independence, and became the first President of the United States. 1838, The attempt to join the patriots this day in arms in Upper Canada, with the refugees and American volunteers from French Creek, failed. It was the most promising of all the attempts to give the republicans possession of Canada; but, deceived by his Navy Island *name*, the leading men on this side *would* make R. VanRensselaer their General. Mr. Mackenzie, who had had enough of his generalship, urged them to avoid him, and then withdrew from all connexion with the parties. Let those who witnessed Mr. V. R.'s conduct speak of it—the golden moment has gone by, and why should we say more?

FEB. 23. 1838, Hiram and Stephen Mott and Wm. Anderson sent to Kingston Jail for treason.—1820, Thistlewood and companions arrested in Cato Street, London, intending to upset the horrid government of England.

FEB. 24. 1815, Fulton, the celebrated American Engineer, died.—1838, Jonathan Cilley, member of Congress, shot in a duel with Mr. Graves of Ky. They fought with rifles—fired twice and missed—on the 3d shot Mr. C. fell dead in the arms of a friend. He was born at Nottingham, N. Hampshire, July 2, 1802—taught a school when young—studied law—was admitted to the bar—was elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New Hampshire—and, in 1837, sent to Congress. He was able, honest and eloquent, a true democrat—and left a widow and two children.

FEB. 25. 1838, A body of Canadian Patriots driven from their camp on Fighting Island by nearly 600 militia and regulars under Major Townshend, with the loss of one cannon.—1831, Poland struggling—battle of Warsaw.

FEB. 26. 1797, The Privy Council of England (having deliberated during the Sunday) prohibited the Bank of England from paying any more of their notes in cash for 3 weeks, or till parliament had considered about it. They paid no more for twenty years. The English people had their rags for a currency, and as English gold would not submit to the degradation of circulating with rags it was driven out of England to foreign countries, or sent abroad to pay English and foreign troops to keep up war and murder and bloodshed in countries which would not touch the bank rags. Meantime the English national debt doubled—the rich grew richer and the poor got down to absolute want. People of America, are you prepared to shield improvident speculators, the banks and their debtors, by adopting a system which, as Mr. Delavan says, has made 600,000 drunkards in Britain of whom 60,000 drop annually into an untimely grave? The above act of the privy council cheated creditors and enriched debtors. The man who borrowed five dollars in gold the day before the order, took that $5 purchased $7 in bank rags, and paid his creditor in moonshine!—1814, In time of War with the U. S. the subservient House of Assembly of U. C. place the colony under military power and suspend the habeas corpus act, so that no one in jail could demand a jury trial or to be discharged from unlawful confinement. Judge Sherwood and Mahlon Burwell voted for it.—1815, Bonaparte escapes from Elba.—1838, An expedition to which that of the Black Rock Grocery was as a mouse to a mountain. At Comstock's, 8 miles from Buffalo. this day, Colonel Worth found 300 unarmed men, but on passing up 6 miles a detachment of his forces reached the camp of the Canadian Liberators on the ice. On seeing 30 of his soldiers and a few civil officers, the liberators stood to their arms for a fight, but finally grounded arms. Their number was 70, leaders included, but they were to have been joined by the whole force in the course of the day, and made their grand attack on our tory tyrants on Tuesday. The 5 leaders (Americans) were held to bail to appear, &c., but no fur-

ther proceedings had by Benton. Col. Worth burnt their barracks, though in Canada, and seized 4 cannon, 250 muskets and rifles, 60 pikes, 30 kegs ammunition, besides swords, pistols, &c.

FEB. 27. 1838, Robert and Peter Robertson, and Joshua Smith, merchants, Elijah Ockerman, Amos Proctor, B. W. Meyers, Peter Lott, John W. Stickles, Nicholas O. Cave, James Getty, Ivy R. Roblin farmers from Bellville, and John C. Pennock, cooper, Gananoque, arrested and sent to Kingston; indicted for high treason 16th of May, but grand jury ignored bills—Tobias C. Meyers, Belleville, 5 months in jail, do.—Thomas Hill, near Toronto, had been sent to a dungeon on high treason charge, and died of cruel treatment this date.—Joseph Wixson. Pickering, committed to Toronto jail for treason.—Wm. Armstrong, Calvin Lyman, James Parkinson and Hiram Dowling tried at Hamilton, U. C. for rebellion, and acquitted.—1830, Elias Hicks died.—Same day the Legislature of Tennessee, roused by an energetic sermon on the previous Sunday from Genesis 1st and 28th, enacted a law offering a prize of 200 acres of land to each of every three *or more* children born at one birth.—1839, Niagara Falls Pavilion burnt.

FEB. 28. 1582, Geo. Buchanan, the Scottish Historian, died.—1838, A force of about 600 men under Drs. Nelson and Cote march into Canada from near Alburg, Vt., and stop at Caldwell's Manor, but being convinced that a far stronger army was coming to meet them they returned to the U. S. side of the line.

FEB. 28. 1838, Five American farmers, John Pockard, Geo. Holsenburgh, John Martin, Ebenezer B. Stores and John Herman, taken on Hickory Island, and sent to Fort Henry as prisoners of war. Released 16th August, after very cruel usage.—1770, Mr. McDougal a patriot Scotsman released from a long and cruel confinement in New York, by order of the English Governor, without trial, for writing an address in favor of independence. He afterwards was Captain of the Sons of Liberty in their quarrels with the soldiers.

1840.] MARCH.—THIRD MONTH. [31 DAYS.

New Moon, Tues. 3d, 11. 9. m. e. N.
First Quar. Tues. 10th, 6. 14. e. s.
Full Moon, Tues. 17th, 11. 39. e. s.
Last Quar. Thur. 26th, 1. 51. m. s. E.

M & W Days.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon south.	Sun's decl.	♓ S.
1 **D**	6 28	5 32	5 15	10 0	7 26	♒
2 M	6 27	5 33	5 42	11 50	7 3	♒
3 T	6 25	5 35	sets.	11 38	6 40	♓
4 W	6 24	5 36	6 36	aft.35	6 17	♓
5 T	6 23	5 37	7 51	1 13	5 54	♈
6 F	6 21	5 39	9 10	2 3	5 31	♈
7 S	6 20	5 40	10 27	2 55	5 8	♉
8 **D**	6 18	5 42	11 46	3 50	4 44	♉
9 M	6 17	5 43	morn.	4 49	4 21	♊
10 T	6 15	5 45	1 2	5 52	3 57	♊
11 W	6 14	5 46	2 9	6 53	3 34	♋
12 T	6 12	5 47	3 2	7 53	3 10	♋
13 F	6 11	5 49	3 48	8 49	2 46	♌
14 S	6 10	5 50	4 22	9 41	2 23	♌
15 **D**	6 8	5 52	4 52	10 29	1 59	♍
16 M	6 7	5 53	5 16	11 14	1 35	♍
17 T	6 6	5 54	rises.	11 58	1 12	♎
18 W	6 4	5 56	6 50	morn.	0 48	♎
19 T	6 3	5 57	7 55	0 40	0 24	♏
20 F	6 1	5 59	9 2	1 23	0 1	♏
21 S	6 0	5 0	10 8	2 8	0 23	♏
22 **D**	5 58	6 2	11 12	2 53	0 47	♐
23 M	5 57	6 3	morn.	3 40	1 10	♐
24 T	5 55	6 5	0 14	4 30	1 34	♐
25 W	5 54	6 6	1 11	5 22	1 57	♐
26 T	5 52	6 8	2 2	6 14	2 21	♑
27 F	5 41	6 9	2 43	7 6	2 45	♑
28 S	5 49	6 11	3 13	7 57	3 8	♒
29 **D**	5 48	6 12	3 47	8 46	3 31	♒
30 M	5 47	6 13	4 14	9 34	3 55	♒
31 T	5 45	6 15	4 37	10 21	4 18	♓

(1) ST. DAVID'S DAY.
Quinquagesima or Shrove SUNDAY.
♃ stati. (2) 1791. John Wesley died.
Shrove Tuesday. ☺ eclipse invisible.
ASH WED., or 1st day of Lent. ☌ ☍.
☌ ☍ ☉. Y'd L. set. 0. ♅ ☿.
☽ Per.
1st Sun. in Lent. ☍ 7ʰ s. 15.
Unblest by virtue, government a league
Becomes, a circling junto of the great,
□ ♄ ☉.
To rob by law; religion mild, a yoke
To tame the stooping soul, a trick of state
To mask their rapine and to share their prey.—THOMSON.
(17) ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
As long as Great Britain shall have Canada, Nova Scotia, and the Floridas, or ☉ ent. ♈. Vernal Equinox.] any of them, ☌ gr. elon.] so long will Great Britain be 3d Sun. in Lent. ☍ ♃.] the enemy of ☍ Apog.] the United States, let her disguise it as much as she will. ♂ ♄ ☍.] If peace should unhappily be made, leaving Canada, Nova Scotia, or the Floridas, or any of them, in her hands, jealousies and controversies ☿ stationary.] MID-LENT Sunday, 4th Sun. in Lent. will be perpetually arising.—JOHN ☌ ♅ ♀ ☍. ♄ statio.] ADAMS, 1782.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.—Attend to the business of spring; look up and repair your tools if necessary. If you are fond of spruce beer, collect a suitable quantity of the boughs to make your drink for the summer. Keep your cattle from browsing your fruit trees. Set out cabbage stumps. House your sleds and sleighs.—Attend to your fences.

MARCH 1. 1838, Persons sent to jail charged with rebellion, in Toronto Dis., U. C. (March)—15th, John and James Cane, Timothy Munro, James Squires, Robert Wilson; 17th, Wm. Heron; 19th, Wm. Carney; 21st, Peter Milne, Jun, Merchant and Miller, Markham 23d, John Hill, 2nd, Bartholomew Plank, 31st Ira White.—1833, Lords Grey, Brougham, Durham, Althorpe, Melbourne, and the Whig Ministry introduce a bill into the English Parliament to coerce the Irish people, to try any one by martial law, to prevent the people to petition Parliament, to complain of grievances, or for any purpose, except as permitted by Lord Anglesey; persons found out of their houses between sun-set and sun rise to be tried by a court martial of officers selected by Anglesey.—1817, James Durand, a member of the Upper Canada Legislature, voted guilty of libel, expelled the Assembly, and obliged to fly from its vengeance for exposing, in an address to the electors of Wentworth, the horrible cruelty practised towards the Canadians in the war of 1814, when martial law was unlawfully proclaimed by the military tyrant of the day. For this attempt to bridle a free press voted Jonas Jones, Peter Robinson, Mahlon Burwell, Isaac Frazer, Burnham, Vankoughnet, of Cornwall.

MARCH 2. 1838, William Lesslie, merchant, Toronto, committed to Kingston Jail charged with high treason.—1781, The celebrated PENNSYLVANIA LINE MUTINY. They were chiefly Irishmen, gallant boys, who loved to revenge Ireland's wrongs on America's enemies. But America was basely ungrateful. They fought for the wealthy, the luxurious, the rich, who rioted in wealth, while their brave defenders marked their road tracks with the blood of their shoeless feet. What did the rich care? When they mutinied Lord Howe sent messengers to them promising every thing that a robber power could give, if they would but join bloody England—provisions, clothing, arrears of pay, pardon for the past and bounties for the future. But there was no Silas Deane, no Egerton Ryerson, no Arnold, no Judas among them. They seized the King's messengers, who were hung, and continued to prefer poverty and liberty to British gold. What an example to the greedy, speculating, gambling race of the present day, who would grind to powder if they could the farmer and laborer! It was the subjects of English, French, and other monarchies who gained this country its independence. Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and Jackson, were British colonists born and bred; and "the native Americans" forget that among the foreigners whose skill and valor freed the Union were Generals Lafayette, Lee, Gates, Stewart, Montgomery, Pulaski, Kosciusko, Mercer, Steuben, DeKalb, McPherson, St. Clair, Malcolm, Hamilton, not forgetting Charles Thompson, Judge Wilson, Thomas Paine, Wm. Finlay, Dr. Witherspoon, and hundreds of others. Matthew Carey tells us in his Olive Branch, that in 1813-14, Philadelphia was threatened with an invading foe; thousands of citizens from a distance volunteered for its defence, leaving their homes and their families, to protect the citizens. He adds. "We made them a base return." They joined in the hardships of a camp, neglected by the wealthy. Contributions were requested by the committee of defence and only $5000 subscribed in a city where 100 persons were then worth over $250,000 each, 30 or 40 worth 3 or $400,000, and several worth millions. The government embarrassed by the rich men of Boston had no money to pay them, and (says Mr. Carey) they had to depend on charity in order to get home again. The rich, generally speaking, hate a free government, and all that the people can do they should do to prevent monopolies and the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few. Well did Christ say, that it was easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to find the road to heaven. Would they have done as the Hibernians did with Howe? I guess not.

MARCH 3. 1838, The patriots having concentrated their forces on Point-au-Pelee Island, 40 miles from Amherstburgh, and 20 from the Canadian shore, on 26th February are attacked by Col. Maitland, 500 regulars and 200 Indians, negroes and militia, 40 of them cavalry, at daybreak, after a night's march over the ice. The island was nine miles long, and the tories attacked them from both ends of it; a very brave defence was made, but at length the English drove the patriots

into the woods, and tried to surround them, but they, having sleighs, escaped to the U. S. shore, leaving Capt's. Van Rensselaer, a brave young man who was on Navy Island, Howdley and McKeon, and a few privates dead. The English had 30 killed and wounded. The English were supported by well served artillery;—the U. S. authorities had seized the guns of the patriots before they came there. The patriot force was only 152.—1817, Moses Gamble expelled the U. C. Legislature. Mr. G., an Irish gentleman, had been elected a representative for Halton county, he was a native born *subject*, and qualified as to property. He was expelled (being a reformer) because he had stopt a short time in the U. S. on his way from Ireland to Canada, and had not resided quite 14 years in the colony since thus constituted. For this violent measure voted Judge Jonas Jones, Mahlon Burwell, Cankoughnet, of Cornwall, Isaac Fraser, P. Robinson.—1820, Maine admitted into the Union.—1833, Absalom Day of Camden and Christ Grenier of Gananoque, arrested for aiding N. G. Reynolds, accused of treason, Upper Canada.—1769, Mr. Wilkes returned by the Sheriffs M. P. for Middlesex, votes, 1243 for him—296 for Col. Lutteral. The House of Commons, like the New Jersey government of 1838, and the Philadelphia Judges, decide that Lutteral with the few votes had been lawfully elected!

MARCH 4. 1791. Vermont admitted into the Union.—1829, Andrew Jackson took the National Helm, and began to steer the ship of State like an experienced and safe pilot.—1836, A number of German settlers induced to settle in Simcoe, U. C., by the government, and many starved to death in the winter by its officers.—1833, Hugh Carmichael, merchant, Toronto, committed to jail for high treason—liberated some months afterwards on excessive bail.—Jesse Cleaver, near Toronto, banished from U. C. for rebellion—1825. HENRY CLAY appointed Secretary of State, by Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay is eloquent and able, and entered public life an uncompromising republican of the Jefferson school, in which he and Martin Van Buren were reared. In this faith he continued until the United States Bank (the granting a charter to which in 1816 he manfully opposed while J. C. Calhoun and (we think) Andrew Jackson, supported it) began the game of increasing her power by tickling the palms of distinguished men, retaining them as her attornies, and granting liberal accommodations on *nominal* securities.—From that day forward, the splendid talents and powerful influence of Henry Clay have been found enlisted on the side of "associated wealth," and anti-republican monopoly. His *protective* tariff, his scheme for a distribution of the public money, his U. S. Bank renewal, and 50 million Bank charter support, mark the change of his principles. Noah, and other editors, who have abandoned their early advocacy of democracy for mercantile and banking favors and patronage, zealously uphold Mr. Clay. The N. Y. traders and bankers consider him as "their candidate." The U. S. Bank, whose dangerous power he once eloquently exposed, found him poor and embarrassed, and made him its prosecuting attorney in the west, thus relieving him from pecuniary trouble, and laying the foundation for his present handsome fortune. Thenceforward he worshipped the irresponsible power of avarice incorporated with ambition and secrecy, and shielded by irresponsibility, and left his mantle to another Elijah. Mr. Clay was one of the Commissioners of the treaty of Ghent—a treaty which left unsettled every important principle and question, for which, in 1812, the U. S. had declared war, and afterwards expended 150 millions of money and lost many brave lives. In 1824 he joined his opponents to place Mr. Adams in power, though the candidate of the minority. The effect of his high tariff sytem is to tax the farmer for the benefit of new trades which require hot-house warming, and to accumulate large sums of surplus revenue for the Banks to speculate. Perhaps the basest proposition of this degenerate politician is his land bill to relieve the worthless speculators of the several states from the consequences of their dishonorable and faithless conduct to the people, by giving them the public lands to speculate on, and prevent the necessity of a recurrence to direct taxation, the first effectual check to *state* venality and legislative corruption. When Mr. Preston proposed to take the notes of the bankrupt banks in payment for public dues; that is, to legalise fraud and dishonesty as a part of the constitution, he found a supporter in ☞Henry Clay.—"The *true* and *only* efficacious and *permanent* remedy, I solemnly believe, is to be found in a Bank of the United States."—HENRY CLAY, Feb. 19, 1838. "This institution [the first United States Bank] is one of the most *deadly hostility* existing against the *principles* and *form* of our Constitution."—THOMAS JEFFERSON, 1803.

MARCH 5. 1770, The BOSTON MASSACRE. The English soldiers in a

scuffle with the people, fire upon them and 11 men fall. Gray, Caldwell, and Attucks shot dead—Maverick died next morning—and Carr several days afterwards. The same horror which seized the people of Montreal on the fatal 21st of May, 1832, now filled men's minds in Boston—and the blood then shed was avenged in the revolution, as that recently shed in Canada soon will be on this continent.

MAR. 6. 1834, York, Upper Canada, was this day called Toronto by legislative enactment, created into a city, with a splendid and costly government of a Mayor who might have $2000 salary, and who was not only to preside in the Common Council and act as 1st magistrate withiu the city, but also to hold criminal courts, and call grand and petit jurors to decide cases in general sessions. So obnoxious was this measure, that at a public meeting held in the court house to consider it, only three persons desired the expensive change. But Sir Allan M'Nab truly declared in the House of Assembly that government would give a city charter to the people to punish them for their support of Mackenzie. Sir John Colborne issued his precept for the election of the 1st Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councilmen, a few days after; the voting was open and by wards. A majority of the council (of 20) were reformers; there were two candidates for the Mayoralty, Dr. John Rolph, whom the minority supported, and who agreed to serve if elected, but when he found that he would not obtain the support of the reformers, he resigned his office of Alderman. The Council elected Mackenzie, (who had been previously returned as Churchwarden,) and he took the oaths and was thus the first Justice of the Peace elected by the people either of Upper or Lower Canada. The charter privilege has overwhelmed the place with debt, and proved a curse to the population.—1833, On the complaint of Mackenzie, on behalf of the Canadians, Earl Ripon (Lord Goderich) turned out Hagerman and Boulton from the lucrative offices of Attorney and Solicitor General of U. C. because they opposed every reform. They went to London aud complained; Hagerman was instantly reinstated, and Boulton made Chief Justice of Newfoundland. This was a violation of the royal word to the Canadians, but there was no redress.—1836, Colonel David Crockett killed at the Alamo.

MARCH 7. 1829, The Hoboken Bank got ugly, and would not pay its debts. Many a poor farmer and mechanic suffered for that. What did the Directors care, they lost nothing? What did the stockholders care, they had divided glorious dividends, and many of them borrowed twice as much as they paid in of stock. The present *banks* of Hoboken will stand better—they are beautiful in summer.

MARCH 8. 1702, William III. (Prince of Orange) died.

MARCH 9. 1566, David Rizzio assassinated in Queen Mary's apartment.—Martin Van Buren becomes Secretary of State, U. S.—1839, D. McDowell, in the English National Convention, describes their cruel factory system, embracing upwards of one million and a half distressed persons. At Ramsbottom, the condition of the poor engaged at the factories was miserable in the extreme. There were 309 cottages occupied by them which, with a few exceptions, were indifferently furnished, and were so situated as to be injurious to their inmates, both physically and morally. Twenty-one families inhabiting those cottages, with four individuals in each family, occupied one bed-room; twenty-five families of six, one bed-room; twenty-four families of five, one bed-room; five families of eight, one bed-room; two families of twelve, and one family of thirteen persons, occupied one bed-room. (Cries of "shame, shame.") In other places it was the same. The wages of those persons did not exceed five shillings on an average, while there were cases where the wages was only 2s. 6d. per week, from which were to be deducted—rent, coals, and the wear of furniture, besides the doctor's bill. Hence, rags, starvation, and death were the fate of those unfortunate people.

MARCH 10. 1838, The Neutrality Law, so called, passed.—1839. Sir F. Head, in his Narrative, states that Colborne had given to Judge Ridout several profitable situations to induce him to change his principles and leave the reformers—and as they had not produced that effect, he, Head, had taken these offices from him again!

MARCH 12. 1839, Francois S. and T. S. Lafontaine, David Demers and nine other French Canadians ordered to be executed for rebellion against the English robbers of Canada, after a mock trial by the military court at Montreal. We say "mock trial," for trial it is none where the accuser who is interested

sits upon the bench of justice and pretends to administer it.—Great Canadian sympathy meeting in the Legislative Chamber, at the capitol Richmond, Va,. Drs. Gauvain and Duschesnois address the Virginians.—1838, John D. Staples committed to jail for rebellion; afterwards sent to hard labour in the penitentiary, and then into banishment to United States. 1644, Archbishop Laud (the Strachan of England) impeached of high crimes against the state. He was the tyrant Charles the 1st's right arm; half the cruelties of that reign had their origin with him. He pulled off his cap and thanked God when Professor Leighton, Archbishop L's father, was, at three-score, ordered to be publickly whipped, stand and be branded in the pillory, have his nose slit, his ears cut off and be sent to the dungeon for life, for his opinions. On the 10th of July 1645 he was executed on Tower Hill, London.

MARCH 13. 1778, War declared between France and England.

MARCH 14. 1795, Grattan's reply to the address of the Catholics of Dublin —he foretells that Ireland was to be extinguished as a nation.

MARCH 15. Before Christ 44. Julius Cæsar assassinated.—1839, Arthur rewards Shepard McCormick for his share in the midnight assassination of the Americans at Schlosser, with the lucrative office of Collector of Customs at Cobourg. Arthur tells the H. of A. that the public debt of U. C. is nearly five millions of dollars, of which the revenue is unable to pay either principal or interest. Ogle R. Gowan fails to get the legislature to cheer Prince for his murders.—1839. Major B. Waite, Alexander McLeod, John McNulty, John Vernon, James Waggoner, James Gammell, Norman Mallory, Samuel Chandler, Garrett Van Camp, and George B. Cooley, 10 of the most honorable and patriotic inhabitants of Canada, most of them freeholders, men of large families, heavily ironed, and shipped from Portsmouth for Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land to perpetual cruel slavery, on felons' fare, in company with 240 felons, for the crime of loving their country and seeking its freedom. Mrs. Waite has since set off for London to pray the Queen for her husband's pardon or take a passage to N. S. Wales, leaving their child with its grandfather! This is British Justice!! Most of these prisoners had suffered 12 to 18 months' imprisonment and underwent incredible hardships.—1781, Battle of Guildford Court House. English loss 500—American do. 400.— 1767, Andrew Jackson, 7th President of the U. S., born in South Carolina, of Irish parentage—his father dies and his brethren lose their lives in the war of the revolution—his mother's lessons occasion that fixed opposition to English tyranny and oppression which characterized his life—one of his brothers is cut in the head when a prisoner of war, by which his death is occasioned—he takes part in that war for freedom at the age of 14—is severely wounded—at 21 he had lost all his kindred and near relatives—assists at arranging the constitution of Tennessee—becomes a Senator of the U. S., and a general in their armies—obtains signal success in the Indian Wars—gains the great battle of New Orleans—becomes president—opposes the U. S. Bank as dangerous to the welfare of the republic—vetoes a bill to renew its unjust powers—vetoes a bill to apply the proceeds of taxation under a heavy tariff to make local improvements in favorite states—is friendly to free trade—recommends Mr. Van Buren to the people as his successor—retires to private life.—1831, Don Miguel orders 9 students of the college to be strangled and their bodies burnt, in defiance of the judges of Portugal, who sat at Lisbon and declared the youths had done nothing to deserve punishment. "They are Constitutionalists!" replied the tyrant imitator of Spring Rice & Co.— "Away with them!" They were placed on a platform near Lisbon—tied one by one —and the hangman threw a cord 5 times round each student's neck, then twisted a stick round till the cord had strangled him. After they had all been strangled a fire of tar barrels and other combustibles was lighted below the platform which soon reduced their bodies to ashes, which the hangman, a miserable. lame wretch, (uncle probably to Hagerman, Colborne, Judge Robinson and Sir Geo. Arthur) threw into the Tagus. How steadily Hagerman & Co. tread in the steps of Don Miguel & Co.

MARCH 16. 1796. Mr. Gerald dies under banishment from Scotland to Botany Bay, for his love to reform.—(Mr. Skirving died three days afterwards.)—1827. The Legislature of Louisiana vote and send to Va. $10,000 in a present to Thomas Jefferson's family.—1831, Cavan Assizes, Ireland. Hugh Ward, Edward Duffy, and Michael Farrelly sentenced to be hung for Whiteboyism. The Judge and lawyers fearful of the people took to their heels and left the court!

MARCH 17. 1764, The English Parliament propose to tax the Old Colonies by obliging them to purchase and use stamped paper for business dealings.—1776, Boston evacuated by the English forces. Washington marches into the city in triumph.— 1839, Commodore Sandom visits Port Maitland, Lake Erie, to inspect the royal na-

vy and marine there, under command of Capt. Drew of the Caroline.—1810, Le Canadien, a newspaper in French, printed at Quebec, becomes obnoxious to the English governor (Craig), who dissolved the Assembly, put three of its members in jail, and this day sent a file of soldiers from the fortress who seized the printer of the newspaper, his types, presses, &c., and lodged them all in his dungeons.

1809, THE DUKE OF YORK, kept Mrs. Clarke, a mason's wife, for years, as his concubine, and left his own wife. Mrs. Clarke was the channel through which commissions in the army were bestowed by the duke as commander-in-chief; those who paid her the price had a commission; of course she took care to take bribes only from the deserving. Col. Wardle brought the accusation before parliament; the duke's woman was examined at the bar, and although every act was used to prevent royal turpitude from being exposed, public indignation compelled the duke to resign his office and retire. A more corrupt old villain never lived, yet Perceval, a sycophantic lawyer, whom Bellingham removed, whitewashed royalty by persuading the House of Commons by a vote of 278 to 198, to resolve this day that the duke meant right. After public indignation had cooled down, he got his office again, and afterwards the coal and iron mines of Nova Scotia to pay his gaming debts! When his father, old King George got crazy, the duke sent in a bill of $50,000 a year for his trouble in waiting on him—this over and above an immense income from the public for idleness.—Americans, shall we have a royal government?—*Bankers, usurers, episcopalian priests.*—Yes, yes! The People,—No.

MARCH 18. 1776, Stamp Act repealed.—1745, Sir Robert Walpole died.—1812, John Horne Tooke died.—1768, Lawrence Sterne died.—1838, The Grand Jury, Hamilton, U. C., find true bills for high treason, against Col. George Washington Case (now under a course of punishment in Canandaigua Jail), Adam Yiegh, Angus McKenzie, Robert Lane, Charles Walrath, Wm. Lyons, Oliver and Stephen Smith, and John R. Urlin.

MARCH 19. 1822, The U. S. admit the independence of Mexico. Columbia and Peru.—1839, The Government of New Brunswick reject a bill from the Assembly for liberalizing the College there; and refuse a grant in aid of the Baptists.—1832, A great county meeting held in Hamilton Court House, U. C., to petition England for free institutions—the tories defeated. A party, headed by Colonel W. J. Kerr, son in law of Brant the Indian Chief, steal into Mackenzie's lodgings, and attempt to murder him—he is much injured—Kerr indicted by a grand jury, tried by Judge Macaulay, fined $100, and wealth and honors heaped on him continually afterwards by the governments of Head and Colborne.

MARCH 20. 1776, The English Kings bestowed vast tracts of invaluable property in this state on the proud and pampered clergy of the dominant church of England, while they persecuted all other sects. There are now in the city of New York and throughout the State, lands worth sixty millions of dollars, which that priesthood claim to own independent of their flocks. Even in England the House of Commons admit that the state may sell church property. It is in dangerous hands. Why not dispose of it, pay off the state debt, complete the canals and railroads, extend the advantages of common schools, and leave the bishops and oily clergy on a footing with other sects depending on their flocks?

MARCH 21. 1556, Archbishop Cranmer burnt by the government for his religious opinions, in London.

"The accounts which you had received of the accession of Canada to the Union were premature. It is a measure much to be wished and I believe would not be displeasing to the people; but, while Carleton remains among them, with three or four thousand regular troops, they dare not avow their sentiments, if they really are favorable, without a strong support. Your ideas of its importance to our political union coincide exactly with mine. If that country is not with us, from its proximity to the eastern States, its intercourse and connexion with the numerous tribes of western Indians, its communion with them by water and other local advantages, it will be at least a troublesome if not a dangerous neighbor to us; and ought, at all events to be in the same interest and politics as the other States."—*General Washington to Landon Carter. See Sparkes, Vol. 5, p.* 389.

MARCH 22. 1765, The English determine to tax America by passing the Stamp Act, providing that bonds, bills, &c., shall not be lawful unless executed on stamped paper to be purchased of English Agents at heavy charges for English benefit.—1839, A Canadian Association formed by a convention of refugees at Rochester, N. Y.—The press and types of the *Aurore* seized by Colborne at Montreal.—1801, Law, Lord Ellenborough, carries a bill through the infamous junto of oligarchs called an

English Parliament, to protect and encourage spies, informers and secret accusers of their neighbours.—The habeas corpus act had been suspended for 8 years to this date.

MARCH 23. 1832, A government mob of drunken officeholders headed by Sheriff Jarvis, Treasurer Billings and other authorities, and urged on by Bishop M'Donell keep Toronto for three days in an uproar of drunkenness and riot—many persons injured—Mackenzie burnt in effigy—a memorial against this violence signed in four hours by 1000 of the inhabitants.—1838, Sir G. Arthur arrives in Toronto.—1816, A corrupt nest of sycophants in the House of Assembly of U. C. vote $12000 to an English Governor to buy silver spoons with, out of an impoverished treasury. Their constituents ignorant enough to re-elect many of them.—1829, Catholic Emancipation carried in the English Parliament, by which, at the sacrifice of the civil right of the 40 shilling freeholders to vote at elections, certain religious and civil disabilities were removed from the catholics of Ireland, and also of England and Scotland.

MARCH 24. 1603, Queen Elizabeth died.—1839, Knowledge progresses in L. Canada. Houses of Assembly, and every appearance of popular influence were thrown aside, when the electors shewed themselves intelligent enough to elect representatives who studied their interests. A naked despotism upheld by bayonets is the last resource of Mother Britain.

MARCH 25. 1774, Boston Port Bill passed. By this tyrannical act the parliament of England shut up the harbour of Boston so that its trade was destroyed because of the manly fortitude with which its people resisted European oppression.—Two years after, England had to give up the city for ever, after inflicting many cruelties upon its people.

MARCH 26. 1839, This day were condemned to be hung at Montreal, by the military English Tribunal there, for the crime of following the illustrious example of the immortal Washington, Hampden and Lafayette, Dr. Samuel Newcomb, Joseph Louis Roy and 17 other Canadian Farmers. and tradesmen, for the sin of rebellion against the tyrant Queen of England's vindictive agents.—A country lad (says the historian of Ireland's woes) was tortured to enforce a disclosure of some hidden arms, and his sister was brought to witness the proceeding. She could not bear to see his agonies and she discovered. He raised his languid eyes and said, "O, Jenny, I could have borne it all, and in dying blessed you; but now you have brought disgrace on me, and ruin on the cause."—1816, Governor Gore, by bribery, induces the U. C. Assembly to make the chief officers of the government independent of the legislature, by a bill to pay them out of the proceeds of the taxes for ever, also to grant perpetual pensions.

MARCH 27. 1802, Peace of Amiens, between France and England.—1625, James, the 1st Scotch King of England, died.—1838, W. S. Stevens having purchased the monopoly called the Oakland County Bank, Michigan, borrowed all the money in the Clinton Canal Bank, paid it into his own bank, returned it, borrowed it again, until the three loans of the same sum made 15,000 dollars; to comply with the Statute—no other specie was ever paid in as capital!!!—Essex Co. Bank, Vt., another rascally concern, began just so.—1838, L'Estafette, a New York newspaper, stopt from circulation by orders of the government of Canada.—The Reformers of Toronto go up to Sir Geo. Arthur with an address and get insulted. Had they possessed spirit equal to their numerical strength. he would not have been there to affront them.—1812, Daniel D. Tompkins, a manly and truly republican goveruor of N. Y. State, having seen a disposition on the part of the legislature to grant a corrupt monopoly Bank Charter, prorogued their sittings to 21st of May.—1838, Thursday, James Benham, John Butchart, James Peters (which three had lain all winter in jail), with Calvin Lyman, James Parkinson, Wm. Armstrong, and Hiram Dowling, tried at Hamilton, U. C., for the crime of high treason (Washingtonism), the informers or Queen's evidence were Wm. Campbell and Walter King, employed as spies. Verdict "Not Guilty."

MARCH 28. 1836, The first notice to beware of revolution given to Sir F. Head by Jesse Ketchum, J. H. Price, James Lesslie, James Shannon, Robert McKay, John Mills, E. T. Henderson, T. Parsons, and six others, of Toronto. It was in form of a rejoinder to one of his addresses, and concluded thus—"If your excellency will not govern us upon these principles, (constitutional,) you will exercise arbitrary sway, violate our charter, virtually abrogate our law, and justly forfeit our submission to your authority."

MARCH 29. 1833, The Reform Ministry, falsely so called, through Grey, Durham, Brougham, &c., pass a law in the English Parliament to coerce and further enslave the Irish people because they were insisting upon the attainment of equal rights with the English. and a real reform, to remove their cruel and grievous burthens.—

1838, Messrs. Lount and Matthews sentenced by Col. Lount's personal adversary C. J. Robinson.—1839, Schuyler's counterfeit detector issues a list of 169 broken banks, also of 206 banks whose notes have been counterfeited, and describes 816 different kinds of counterfeit bills now circulating in the United States—then follows a list of banks whose notes brokers buy at from 50 cents to 96 for the paper dollar. It is the opinion of many persons that thousands of farmers in the country are so shortsighted that they would go for monopoly Banks to get great prices for grain, although they were certain that the result of their folly would be to drive their children to poverty. The above is their first warning. America buys wheat 4000 miles off in Germany—6000 miles off at Odessa in Russia. Why is this? The land is fertile in the U. S., the climate good, the laborers many, there is wealth in abundance, and 25 cents of a protecting duty on wheat as a sort of premium to the farmer at the expense of the mechanic. Yes, but employ capital in gambling, speculation, stocks, fraud, paper dollar shops, shaving, monopolising articles required, and you hope to make more profit than by employing it in honest industry. Hence it is that there are too many bankers, brokers, lawyers, buyers, sellers, and too few farmers.—1838, Chief Justice Robinson tells Arthur and his Council that he sees no ground upon which to recommend pardon or respite to Lount or Matthews; has no evidence to report, but refers to a malicious, false and secret accusation artfully prepared to stain their characters by the wretch Hagerman!

MARCH 30. 1829, Bill to emancipate the Catholics of Ireland, (or in more plain terms to enable Catholics to sit in the English Parliament and hold certain important offices, and be freed from certain civil disabilities, without taking oaths inconsistent with their religious opinions,) passed the English H. of C. 142 to 320, but the right of 200,000 Irishmen (40 shilling freeholders) was taken away at same time!—If you are to form a government, as in England, where those who have real estate or property vote for the members of parliament, and influence directly the councils of the nation, while those who have it not are excluded, although in many cases their honesty, industry and intelligence is superior to the class whose property confers power upon them, do you not, by upholding this system, and acting oppressively make it the interest of those who have no property to burn, destroy and render worthless the estates of those who have, in order that all may be on a level? Is not this a bad way to secure the welfare of succeeding generations?

MARCH 31. 1814, Battle of the Barriers. The allied sovereigns enter Paris.—1837, The Mexicans protest against the acknowledgment of Texan Independence by the United States.—1835, A bill to give means for securing and to secure a good education to the whole of the youth of Canada (an excellent measure) passed by the House of Assembly of U. C., Yeas 33, Nays 3 (Hagerman, Rykert. a sycophantic American, and Sir Allan McNab.) The Council or Government crushed the measure.—1838, The Earl of Durham appointed Commander in Chief, Capt. General, and High Commissioner for the Canadas, &c.

UPPER CANADA LISTS.

Lt. Governor, Sir G. Arthur, income $27,000.—Chief Justice, J. B. Robinson, income $10,000.—A Legislative Council appointed by the colonial office, London, 33 members.—A House of Assembly, 62 members, Sir Allan McNab, Speaker.—An Executive Council (the same which advised the butcheries of Lount, Von Schoultz, Matthews, &c.) viz: Robert Baldwin Sullivan, Surveyor General, President, income $5000, Augustus Baldwin, W. H. Draper, W. Allan, R. A. Tucker $5000.—Treasurer, J. H. Dunn, $4000—Judges, *King's Bench*, Robinson, Sherwood, McLean, Macaulay, Jones—Attorney General, C. A. Hagerman, income $10,000—Clerk of the Crown, C. C. Small, $7000—CHANCERY. Sir G. Arthur, Chancellor; Vice Chancellor, R. S. Jameson, $5000; Registrar, Hepburne.—CLERGY (Established Church), J. Strachan, Bishop of Toronto,—79 clergymen—they have one acre in seven of the whole province for their subsistence, besides many thousand dollars a year out of the public treasury.—Roman Catholic Clergy, 31, paid $7000 a year by government.—Church of Scotland, 46 preachers, hired and paid about $160 a year each by government.—Wesleyan Methodists, (under the English Tory Conference) about 70 preachers.—Also Independents, Seceders, Unitarians, Baptists, Quakers, &c., who maintain their preachers. —About 30 Agencies for issuing marriage licences at $6 each—Adjutant Ge.

neral of Militia, Richard Bullock—Commissary General, R. J. Routh—Population, U. C., 1839, about 415,000.

The two Colonies called Canada have a population of 415,000 in the Upper, and 650,000 in the Lower Province. Of these it is estimated that 70,000 are episcopalians, 500,000 catholics, 140,000 methodists, 120,000 presbyterians and independents, 235,000 baptists, and all other denominations. Classing the people by origin, there may be ☞ in Lower Canada, of a native population, together with French and Germans, 480,000; Americans and of U. S. origin, 60,000; Emigrants from the United Kingdom and other parts 110,000. And in Upper Canada, 165,000 natives, including some French and German settlers; 100,000 Americans and of U. S. origin; and 150,000 Irish, English and Scotch. Nine-tenths of the whole population are employed in husbandry.

1840.] APRIL.—FOURTH MONTH. [30 DAYS.

● New Moon, 2d, 10. 33. m. s. | ○ Full Moon, 16th, 2. 11. m. s. w.
◍ *First Quar.* 9th, 1. 46. m. n. w. | ◍ *Last Quar.* 24th, 7. 5. m. s.

M&W Days.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Moon South	Sun's decl.	♍ S.	
1 W	5 44	6 16	4 58	11 9	4 41	♓	Irishmen, remember Newtonbarry, Castlepollard. Wallstown and Rathcormack!
2 T	5 42	6 18	sets.	aft 0	5 4	♈	"In separating the Government from the
3 F	5 41	6 19	8 13	0 52	5 27	♉	☌ ☿.] banks, we secure to labor its fair
4 S	5 40	6 20	9 34	1 48	5 50	♉	☌ ◍ & ☿.] reward, every honest pursuit
5 D	5 38	6 22	10 56	2 48	6 13	♊	◍ Peri.] is promoted, the Government is
6 M	5 37	6 23	morn.	3 52	6 35	♊	5th Sun. in Lent. ◍ 7*s.] relieved from
7 T	5 35	6 25	0 5	4 55	6 58	♋	☌ ♀ ♅. Connecticut Election.
8 W	5 34	6 26	1 10	5 56	7 20	♋	In. ☌ ☿ ☉. ♀ in aph.] the political influ-
9 T	5 33	6 27	1 57	6 54	7 43	♋	ence of the money power, legislation is pu-
10 F	5 31	6 29	2 36	7 47	8 6	♌	rified, and the Republican feelings of our ci-
11 S	5 30	6 30	3 5	8 35	8 27	♌	tizens are cherished."—*Andrew Jackson, December* 17, 1837.
12 D	5 28	6 32	3 30	9 20	8 49	♍	Palm Sunday.
13 M	5 27	6 33	3 52	10 4	9 11	♍	"Uncompromising hostility to a National
14 T	5 26	6 34	4 13	10 46	9 32	♍	Bank."—*Martin Van Buren.*
15 W	5 24	6 36	4 33	11 27	9 54	♎	Room for the gray-haired soldiers!
16 T	5 23	6 37	rises.	morn.	10 15	♎	Maundy Thursday.] Room for the patriot
17 F	5 22	6 38	8 2	0 12	10 36	♏	Good Friday.] sires,
18 S	5 20	6 40	9 6	0 56	10 57	♏	◍ ♃.] Who kindled in our own green
19 D	5 19	6 41	10 13	1 42	11 18	♏	Easter.] land
20 M	5 17	6 43	11 10	2 32	11 38	♐	◍ Apo. ☿ sta.] The light of freedom's
21 T	5 16	6 44	morn.	3 22	11 59	♐	☌ ♄ ◍.] fires;
22 W	5 15	6 45	0 2	4 14	12 19	♑	Long, long, may they gather here
23 T	5 14	6 46	0 46	5 5	12 39	♑	With the children of the free,
24 F	5 12	6 48	1 23	5 55	12 59	♑	And ever as now renew their vow
25 S	5 11	6 49	1 53	6 44	13 18	♒	In the cause of Liberty!
26 D	5 10	6 50	2 20	7 31	13 38	♒	Low Sunday, 1st after Easter.] ☌ ♀ ☿.
27 M	5 8	6 52	2 43	8 18	13 57	♓	Virginia Elections.
28 T	5 7	6 53	3 5	9 4	14 16	♓	☌ ◍ ♅.
29 W	5 6	6 54	3 25	9 51	14 36	♈	Never persecute those who differ from you
30 T	5 5	6 55	3 49	10 41	14 65	♈	☌ ♀ ◍ & ☿.] in politics or religious belief.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.—Plough your ground repeatedly and thoroughly: this in a good measure is a substitute for slight manuring. Set out fruit trees; be not sparing in pains to cultivate the apple and the pear. Now is the time for grafting.—There is no more difficulty in grafting a tree than in planting a hill of corn. Plant peas, potatoes, and other early vegetables. It is said that wheat and rye sown in the new of the moon will not smut. Dig up your last fall's manure heap.

APRIL 1. *Sylvester's and all other Lotteries.*—An infamous scheme to aid as far as possible in the destruction of republican institutions, by taking from the earnings of 999/ individuals a part of the wages of their labour, to create from among them three upstart aristocrats, with a large share of the plunder out of which the 9997

fools had been gulled; by applying the rest of the proceeds to uphold in idleness the gamblers and their lottery agents; and, lastly, by inducing the people to look to lotteries rather than labour as a source of wealth.

ENGLISH NATIONAL DEBT OF 1000 MILLIONS, chiefly consists of obligations of the government to pay 3 per cent annually on every £100, in gold, at the Bank of England, but not to pay the sum lent unless it be convenient. At present £100 of that stock or obligation to pay interest, is worth £90; six months ago it fetched £94; in 1737 it was worth £107; but when the Bank of England stopt payment in 1797 the price fell to £47 3-8 for £100, public credit being then almost annihilated. The value is kept up by artificial means; if many persons should want to sell it it would fall like a stone.

APRIL 2. 1791, Mirabeau died in France.—1839, The State Bank of Michigan, one of those cumbrous and ruinous machines to the democracy, destructive to the farmers, and framed to force specie out of the country, approved.—1835, An excellent and liberal bill to establish a University in U. C. passed in Assembly, 33 to 5. The Council choked the bill, and the government officials entrusted with the funds, *borrowed* them.—1743, THOMAS JEFFERSON, who wrote the American Declaration of Independence, 4th of July, 1776, was born this day, of Welsh progenitors. He was twice president of the United States; opposed a national bank and all other schemes to corrupt the people's morals; his opinions and character are held in great reverence by the people of this Union, and by the liberals throughout the world. —1838, Monday, JOHN MONTGOMERY was tried at Toronto for High Treason against Victoria, before a mock jury selected of the basest, most dependant tories not of the county, but picked up by the sheriff at Hagerman's order, through the city. They were men whom the banks could break down at a nod except perhaps Andrews the bellman. They are D. M. and P. Paterson, Jr., Wm. Andrews, G. Moore, T. Champion, W. and J. Ross, G. Denholm, Joseph Rogers, J. M. Murchison, W. Osborne, G. B. Willard. We will give them an unenviable notoriety to last their lives. Hagerman thought there were some names of jurors drawn who had a little humanity left, and he objected to every man of them. Sherwood and Hagerman were united to procure a conviction. Wm. Clark, Painter: John Linfoot, Butcher; Hugh Stewart, R. N., James Severs a sheriff's bailiff, George D. Reed, Wm. Gymer an hostler, W. B. Crew, David Bridgeford a poor colonel, Thomas Nightingale, Butcher, and James Purdy, his man, and Archibald Cameron, son to a half-pay Colonel, were the informers and Queen's evidence. They did their best to have him convicted, yet he was innocent as we well know, for he was as ignorant of the intention of the reformers to take possession of his premises on 4th Dec., as the babe unborn, and it was but natural that he should stop and watch so valuable an estate. Hagerman's language was vindictive enough; and C. J. Robinson pleaded for a conviction he was sure of at the hand of his creatures. If the defendant could select his jurors he would always get clear. In John Beverly Robinson's trials his creatures select such jurors as will ensure conviction. Wm. Ketchum swore that he (K.) was out on Tuesday at the reformers' camp with Dr. Rolph and Mr. Baldwin, who bore a flag of truce from Head, and that Dr. Rolph took him aside and bade him represent the force of the country people "as very strong," and that he had been told on Monday that the city would be attacked that night, probably by the same friend. Mr. Montgomery was sentenced to be hung, drawn on a hurdle, cut up into quarters, &c. by Robinson, but the people were so horror struck with Mr. Lount's butchery, that Arthur ordered him to be banished to perpetual slavery in Botany Bay. He escaped, reached the land of the free, and affords a home for many a brother reformer, in this flourishing city. He was worth $3000 a year before the revolt.

APRIL 3. 1829, The New York Safety Fund Act passed. A good patch on a corrupt, vicious, system. The Scotch Banking system is freedom of trade—no great national bank to ruin the others—interest paid on deposites—stockholders all responsible —issue no dollar bills—the bankrupt law stops a bank the moment it fails to meet its engagements, and its property and that of its owners, is instantly applied towards the payment of its debts—Scotland owes much in morals and prosperity to the comparative freedom of her banking system from parliamentary intrigue or jobbing, which has proved ruinous in England, the United States, Canada and Nova Scotia. Her local situation protects her against the general bad consequences of that abuse of credit, *small notes*. But the Scotch system would not answer in America.

APRIL 4. TAXES LEVIED BY ENGLAND ON HER SLAVES AT HOME.—About 36 millions of dollars yearly to uphold paupers. About 90 millions of dollars yearly in indirect taxes on grain. Heavy taxes on inland and foreign bills of Exchange, (by stamps,) on agreements, on apprentices' indentures, on

bonds, on bank notes, &c. A Tax on every advertisement for every time inserted in a newspaper 30 to 50 cents—on every newspaper not sent by mail 2 cents. Taxes levied yearly to pay the interest ONLY of the National Debt 145 millions of dollars. Taxes on articles imported or of home manufacture (exclusive of grain) 160 millions of dollars.

APRIL 5. 1820, Fight at Bonnymuir, Scotland, between a party of brave Scotsmen, up for freedom from the English yoke, and the hireling soldiery of royalty. The latter triumph.—1646, ☞ King Charles 1st, than whom no royal hypocrite ever more deserved the death he met, wrote public despatches to his governors in Ireland, which he took care secretly to render ineffectual by private despatches of same date, telling them to act the contrary way, as it would please him better. This is the course pursued by the Kings of England, through their secretaries Goderich, Stanley, Spring Rice and Normanby, who write plausible lies to the colonial governors, Head, Colborne and Arthur, for publication and deception, and private ones telling them to bind the yoke as tight as they can.—1742, ☞ Mr. Walpole, (afterwards Sir Robert, and premier of England) Secretary at War, convicted of pocketing a bribe of $2000 on a Scotch forage contract, expelled parliament, imprisoned in the Tower, and when re-elected declared incapable of sitting.

APRIL 6. A NATIONAL BANK.—If it be a company concern like the last you cannot prevent the capitalists of England from owning and directing it—no law can stop that result. If they own it, the monied affairs of the country will be directed by the props of monarchy, the enemies of democracy.—Again—If it be a U. S. government concern—if the President, Senate or House of Representatives choose the directors—if the political party in power are the managers—it will be an engine in the hands of party which, under favorable circumstances, may tempt them to try their hand at destroying free institutions, and building up a hundred families or more as "the gods" of the modern Israel.—A National Bank, like that of the U. S., a company concern, will always be opposed to a democratic government, hence it will nourish, consolidate and strengthen a factious partizan opposition to government, bribe and corrupt the press, pulpit, bar and senate, to the utmost of its means, and, if it can, ☞ swamp the republic.

APRIL 7. 1778, Wm. Pitt, Earl of Chatham, a statesman strongly opposed to the coercion of America, (when in opposition), died.—1720, ☞ South Sea scheme begins; and by the 29th of Sept., when it ended, had ruined tens of thousands of Englishmen, who expected to treble their fortunes by speculation. ☞ CHINA.—Paper money was tried in China for many years, but found to be ruinous to the people and the government. For the last 300 years the Chinese have preferred the honest standard of value, silver dollars. In the United States a combination of the people to try the stability of the banks, by demanding payment, would bring them to bankruptcy in 24 hours. Is this a safe measure of human labour!

APRIL 8. 1835, Clergy Reserve bill, to appropriate these lands for general education and good roads passed the Assembly and was crushed by the government of U. C—The Canadas, by an act of the parliament of their conquerors, are a part of the SEE of Canterbury. In U. C. one acre in 7 of every farm throughout the colony, and also the unsettled land, (say 15 millions of acres) is given the church of England Clergy for ever—also 300,000 acres best settled lands for glebes—and 360,000 to endow an intolerant school—with about 100 rectories of the most valuable estates in the country—and all the religious and civil supremacy and powers exercised in England and Ireland—this priesthood are paid out of the public revenue, against the people's will, with enormous grants to its priests. Their priests are generally paid spies on the people and defamers of other sects.—1805, ☞ This day Mr. Whitbread brought before the House of Commons resolutions to impeach

LORD MELVILLE, who had been Pitt's right hand man for 15 years, and prompted him in almost all the acts of horrid cruelty of which his administration was guilty. No doubt Melville had robbed the treasury in a thousand ways, but in this case his dishonesty was made as open and notorious as that of the robber who is hung at Tyburn ☞ and more so. A Commission of enquiry asked Melville whether he had pocketted many thousand pounds of the money of the public, as Treasurer of the Navy. He replied that he was not obliged to criminate himself. His Paymaster, a loyal person called A. Trotter, was sent for, and Melville asked before him whether Trotter had used many thousands of the public funds for his private use—in other words swindled the people. Trotter would not tell, nor would Melville, and the two had burnt all the accounts of their offices, explanatory of transactions between them, the moment the commission was appointed. As Melville durst not say "I am innocent," Pitt had to keep up appearances, and Melville resigned office as 1st lord of the admiralty, and his name was erased from the privy council. Melville was impeached before a pack of corrupt knaves called "the lords," but it came to nothing. It is computed that he robbed the country of a million of dollars, and the paymaster of the navy took for his own use nearly half a million. He lived a noble peer, however, the soul of honour, and so lives his son. Had they been poor men they would have been hung.

APRIL 9. 1747, Frazer, Lord Lovat, a brave and learned Scottish Baron, beheaded by the English for aiding the Scotch revolt in favor of independence and their native princes, against the paper money, national debt, foreign taxing, Glencoe massacring, faithless power of England.—☞ JOSEPH HUME, M. P., the celebrated Statesman and Financier, was born in 1777 in Montrose, Scotland His father was Captain of a trading vessel belonging to that port. Mr. Hume, who has done more than any other man living to inform the people of the United Kingdom of facts important to their welfare, was educated (like Watt and Van Buren) at the schools of his native town. He was three years at Edinburgh University, and became a member of the Colleges of Surgeons of London and Edinburgh. After being in the East India Company's naval service four years, he proceeded in 1799 to Bengal; learnt the language of the country, became paymaster and postmaster to the forces in the Mahwratta war, and held his medical appointment besides. In 1807r8 he returned to England a wealthy man; travelled in England, Ireland, Scotland, Spain, Portugal, France, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Sicily, Sardinia, &c.; and in 1812 was elected a member of parliament for Weymouth, in which body and in the court of proprietors he stood alone in 1813 contending earnestly against monopoly and for free trade. In 1818, he was elected to represent his native town, Aberdeen, Brechin and Arbroath, in parliament, and he stood forward an unwearied advocate of the rights of the people, the liberty of the press, toleration and legislative reform. He began an enquiry twenty years ago into the wasteful expenditure of the government, with ability, zeal, industry and temper, and has never ceased to show his country the advantages of prudent, economical government. In 1828 he was elected member for the county of Middlesex, including the metropolis, and twice re-elected. He succeeded Mr. O'Connell for Kilkenny in 1834-5, and is continually at his post doing all the good he can to mankind. The Canadians entreated his aid in 1827 against the Colonial authorities, obtained it, and the House of Assembly of U. C. sent him a vote of thanks, as did many towns and counties. From that time he has been a firm and unwearied advocate for Canadian rights, and will yet, we trust, receive ample proofs of the people's gratitude.

APRIL 10. 1816, President Madison sanctioned the bill to charter a Bank of the United States. "The act of Congress chartering the Bank had conferred a privilege upon the stockholders precisely similar to the most va-

luable of all those enjoyed by the high nobility of France, previous to the Revolution—that of imposing burdens at their pleasure upon their vassals, comprehending the greatest portion of the community, and at the same time be entirely exempted themselves from all legal taxes and contributions towards the maintenance of the public establishments of society."—[Democratic Review, Aug., 1839.—1838, ☞ Robert Stibbert tried for treason at Toronto and acquitted —THE FAMILY COMPACT of U. C., so called by Durham after the Bourbons, is well described by Matthew Carey, p. 378 of his IRELAND VINDICATED. He says, "In every subjugated country, there is always a small body of the natives, who make a regular contract, not written, but well understood, and duly carried into effect, by which they sell the nation to its oppressors, and themselves as slaves, for the sorry privilege of tyrannizing over their fellow slaves." This "small body" in U. C. have for managers John Beverly Robinson, Bishop Strachan, Sheriff Jarvis, S. P. Jarvis, Judge Jonas Jones, Judge Archd. McLean, Sir Allan McNab, Mahlon Burwell, Sheriff Ruttan, John Macaulay, Wm. Allan, Judge Macaulay and brother, Attorney General Hagerman, the Boultons, Gambles and Howards. These wretches are to U. Canada what the leaders of "the Protestant ascendancy" have been to Ireland, a perpetual blight, the evil principle personified.

APRIL 11. 1838, Judge Robinson, the JEFFRIES of U. C. sentences John Anderson (now of Lockport), Ralph Morden (now of Lewiston), Canadians, Doctor Theller, a naturalized American Citizen, and John Montgomery, who had suffered so extensively in his property by the revolt, to be hung, drawn, and their bodies quartered, on the 24th, for their love of liberty. Dr. Theller protested, that though born an Irishman he had left that land of oppression early in life and become an American Citizen, abjuring English allegiance and English protection. The Judge and Attorney General decided that once a subject of Victoria and her successors a subject for ever!! The Irish threatened the government and saved Theller's life—he afterwards made a miraculous escape from Quebec, as did the three others from Fort Henry, and all four were received with great kindness on this side the lines. On this claim of England to hang naturalized American citizens as English subjects, the London SUN says—"To sentence him to death, to keep him months in prison, loaded with irons, is adding cruelty to gross absurdity. When we look to Irishmen, of whom Theller is one, the claim of the law seems to us an utter abomination, which every man is bound to protest against. Ireland is still more a prey to a redundency of people than England, and there the famishing wretches, CLEARED from an estate, driven out from their roofless holdings by a Beresford or a Bandon, have very often no resource, but to bind themselves to an American Captain, who carries them across the Atlantic, and sells their service when they arrive. They are compelled by those in whom the law vests the property of the soil, and whom the law encourages to CLEAR their estates, to leave their native country, and when they procure in another the bread which their own denied them, the law still claims their obedience, ties them to starvation, treats them the same as one of the favored landowners, and declares them guilty of treason if found in the ranks of the defenders of their new country."

APRIL 12. 1838, Messrs. LOUNT and MATTHEWS, two of the bravest of the Canada patriots, were executed this day, by order of Sir George Arthur, and at the urgent request of Chief Justice Robinson; Hagerman the Attorney General; and Sullivan, Baldwin, Elmsley, Allan and Draper, the Executive Council. Petitions to Arthur, signed by upwards of 30,000 persons were presented, asking him to spare their lives, but in vain. He knew that Victoria and the English Ministry and Peerage thirsted for Canadian blood—he had been told to follow Head's example, by Lord Glenelg, and he obeyed orders. Capt. Matthews left a widow and fifteen fine children, and Colonel Lount a widow and seven children. He was upwards of six feet in height,

very good looking, and in his 47th year. Arthur was earnest to know of Lount who the leaders were, but, except that he told him that Dr. Rolph was the Executive, he answered him not a word. They behaved with great resolution at the gallows; they would not have spoken to the people, had they desired it. The spectacle of LOUNT after the execution was the most shocking sight that can be imagined. He was covered over with his blood; the head being nearly severed from his body, owing to the depth of the fall. More horrible to relate, when he was cut down, two ruffians seized the end of the rope and dragged the mangled corpse along the ground into the jail yard, some one exclaiming "this is the way every d——d rebel deserves to be used." Their families are impoverished. Mrs. Lount is in Michigan. Dalton's PATRIOT was outrageous—it said—"The country is being scoured in all directions for the Captains of the gang, and we expect every moment to see them brought in, pinioned and bound, to be laid by as winter provender for the greedy gallows." Mr. Lount's wife was, for two months prevented from even seeing her husband, by the monster Head. When she was allowed to enter his dungeon (his son writes, that) "his eyes were settled in their sockets, his face pale as paper, he was worn down to the form of a living skeleton, and bound in heavy chains. My poor father had travelled hundreds of miles through forests, rivers, swamps and desolate places, by night and by day, and at last while attempting to cross Lake Erie, and once more in sight of his native shore, where freedom loves to dwell, he was driven back upon the Canada inhospitable coast, surrounded by a horde of negroes and Queen's volunteers, carried before their magistrates, and about to be examined on a charge of being a salt smuggler, when he would have got clear off. But Sam Jarvis came in, cried out that it was the rebel Lount, and ordered his close detention." Dalton's language was probably written at Head's dictation. In one of his papers Dalton says, "We had several interviews with Sir Francis, who, as he constantly grew in our esteem, so did the Patriot seem to rise in his estimation, insomuch, that numerous copies of it were at intervals dispersed through the country from the Government Office, with a view to arrest the moral contagion, and we have reason to know, with excellent effect."

Mr. Charles Durand, then under sentence of death, gives the following account of the last days of these glorious martyrs:—"Matthews always bore up in spirits well. He was, until death, firm in his opinion of the justice of the cause he had espoused. He never recanted. He was ironed and kept in the darkest cell in the prison like a murderer. He slept sometimes in blankets that were wet and frozen. He had nothing to cheer him but the approbation of his companions and his conscience Lount was ironed, tho' kept in a better room. He was in good spirits. He used to tell us often, in writing, not to be downcast, that he believed 'Canada would yet be free,' that we were 'contending in a good cause.' He said he was not sorry for what he had done, and that 'he would do so again.' This was his mind until death. Lount was a social and excellent companion, and a well informed man. He sometimes spoke to us under the sill of our door. He did so on the morning of his execution! he bid us 'farewell! that he was on his way to another world.' He was calm. He and Matthews came out to the gallows, that was just before our window grates. We could see all plainly.—They ascended the platform with unfaltering steps like men. Lount turned his head at his friends who were looking through the iron-girt windows, as if to say a 'long farewell!' He and Matthews knelt and prayed, and were launched into eternity without almost a single struggle. Oh! the horror of our feelings, who can describe them!"

Is not English barbarity now the same as it was 500 years ago?—Is the English government less brutal in its murder of the American, Lount, than it was of the Scottish hero SIR WILLIAM WALLACE, four centuries

ago? The page of history tells us that Sir Wm. Wallace was dragged by the English king to Westminster, where he had a mock trial. His last moments are thus described:—"The spectacle which was now exhibited to the gaze of the inhabitants of the metropolis of England was such as perhaps has never been presented to the populace of any land. The last freeman of an ancient people, not less renowned for their bravery than their independence, stood a calm and unshrinking victim ready to be immolated at the shrine of despotism. That powerful arm which had so long contended for liberty, was to be now unstrung beneath the knife of the executioner; and that heart replete with every ennobling virtue, which never quailed in the stern hour of danger was doomed to quiver in the purifying flames of martyrdom. After hanging a certain time, the sufferer was taken down, and while yet in a state of sensibility. He was then disemboweled, and his heart, wrung from its place, was committed to the flames in his presence. During this dreadful process, his eyes still continued to linger on the Psalter, till overpowered by his sufferings, he expired under their hands with all that passive heroism which may be supposed to belong to so elevated a character. The body was afterwards dismembered; the head fixed on London-bridge, the right arm upon the bridge of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the left at Berwick, the right leg at Perth, and the left at Aberdeen."—[The reader will now turn to the account of Colborne's murder of Dr. Chenier, at St. Eastache, 14th Dec.]—☞ Same day, Dr. James Hunter of Whitby, (a native of Yorkshire and a sincere patriot,) was tried for High Treason, and acquitted by the Jury, although the Judge (Robinson) pleaded for his condemnation as earnestly as Judge Smith Thompson did for Mackenzie's, at Canandaigua.—1838, ☞ William Wilson, a soldier of liberty, farmer near Toronto, had been treated with great cruelty all winter in the dungeons of Toronto, and died in the hospital.

APRIL 13. IMPRESSMENT OF AMERICAN SAILORS.—THE ALGERINE ENGLISH.—1799, Rufus King, American Minister, writes T. Pickering, Secretary of State, this day, that since July last he had applied for the discharge of 271 American sailors, FORCED by England aboard her war ships to fight for the oppressors of God's fair creation; that not a third of these slaves were given up; that half were debarred a chance of redress by being put on board ships of war which had sailed before his enquiry; and 86 had been restored to their country. Cobbett's Register says, that English ships of war, when they meet an American vessel at sea, board her, and take out as many sailors as they choose to call British subjects; that they are bound by no rule, but take whom they please; that two years previous (to 1806) the American Consul computed the number of American sailors thus taken into foreign slavery at 14,000, of whom many had died, many been wounded or killed in battle on board English ships; in some cases where an American sailor has tried to effect his freedom he has been flogged through the fleet for desertion, as if the old colonial yoke had never been slackened. Silas Talbot writes Mr. Secretary Pickering, July 4, '97, that the admiral had ordered his captains not to allow civil process to be served for the release of American sailors, and that many Americans had been brought to the gangway and whipped." All this America bore patiently because the granting of charters, monopolies, corporations, the avarice of foreign traders, and the issuing of paper money had already raised a party whose interest was to weaken the government and destroy it. Even Danes, Swedes, and other foreigners (says Mr. King) were dragged out of American ships and forced into the English naval service. T. Pickering, Secretary of State, reported to Congress the affidavit of Eliphalet Ladd, a native of Exeter, N. H., that on 12th June, 1799, he came on shore with 2 seamen of the Thomas and Sarah of Philadelphia, to land a load of staves; that a press gang attacked them, and one of them cut Ladd a wound of 3 inches with a broadsword; that they were taken on board the Brunswick man-of-war, where Edes was flogged on

his naked back with ropes' ends, from his shoulders to his hips; that they got no surgical aid; and that the 3d sailor, Carter, was so injured by the blows and flogging that he vomited blood for several days thereafter. In 1806, Capt. Pearce, an American, was murdered by Capt. Whitby of the Leander, entering the port of N. Y. Whitby was brought to a mock trial IN ENGLAND, for the sake of appearances, and acquitted of course. The English ship of war fired on the American coasting vessel, laden with provisions, within half a mile of the shore at the entrance of the harbour!! There are thousands of cases of cruelty, but America had to bear them, so divided were her people. On the 23d Dec.. 1812, Isaac Clark, a native of Salem, Mass., made oath that on the 14th June, 1809, he was dragged from the ship Jane of Norfolk into the English ship of war Porcupine, Capt. Elliott, who tore his American protection and swore he was English; that he [Clark] refused to work; was put in irons; next day put 2 dozen lashes; in a week had other 2 dozen lashes and a heavy iron chain had round his neck and fastened to a ringbolt in the deck; was kept 9 weeks on a pint of water and a sea biscuit a day; then consented to work; was wounded in an action with a French frigate; sent to hospital; put on board the Impregnable; his wounds got worse; sent back to hospital; the American Consul got him discharged April 29th, 1812. There were 10 impressed native Americans on board the Guerriere, 13 in the Java, and in the Sappho and Moselle 35, when those vessels were taken by the Americans; 14 is the average, which would give 7000 American white SLAVES confined in English ships in the 500 vessels which composed King George's fleet in 1813.—1829, ☞ Catholic Emancipation bill assented to by George 4th.—1837, ☞ Republican feeling of Nova Scotia shewn very plainly in an address to the king, on the motion of Mr. Howe, member for Halifax Co. and Editor of the Nova Scotian, demanding an executive council responsible to the people, for domestic rule, a legislative council elected by the people, and the control of all the revenues of the province to be in the Legislature. The vote was Aye 38—No 4. That Address told what Nova Scotia wanted but durst not fight for.—1797, ☞ The Channel fleet at Portsmouth mutiny—the Queen Charlotte's crew gave three cheers, and all the fleet followed her example. The officers were deposed and a convention of delegates held in Lord Howe's cabin. On the 17th every man in the fleet was sworn to stand by the cause; memorials to the House of Commons were agreed to, saying that the officers get almost the whole prize money, that their wages had not been raised since 1666, that their victuals were mean and made a job of by favored contractors, that wounded seamen had their pay stopt although not discharged, that they were cruelly used by tyrannical officers, and often all but starved. Government at length brought them round, but did as little as it could for them.

APRIL. 14. 1817, *Erie Canal.*—W. L. Stone bears testimony to Mr. Van Buren's efforts in favor of the bill to commence the Erie Canal, in Hosack's Memoir of Clinton. This day the bill was sent to the Senate, and [says Stone] Mr. V B. made a powerful speech in its favor, would go the whole length imposed by the bill, as the project "would raise the state to the highest possible pitch of fame and grandeur." Governor Clinton thanked him in the most flattering terms.—1838, ☞ Seventy eight thousand inhabitants of Agra, India, whom the English government had plundered of their lands, were fed by public bounty being in a state of starvation. The dead bodies in the Jumna and Ganges have poisoned the river—the stench is intolerable—but the wealthier natives, like the merciless English, look on with unconcern.—James Leland, John Randal, Michael Mc Farlane, and James Howie sent to prison charged with rebellion, at Toronto.

1712, PATRONAGE.—The first deadly blow at Scottish liberty by their New English masters, after the bribery purchase called the union, was a London made law, wresting from the whole of the congregations in Scotland the power they had of choosing their ministers, and vesting that power in noblemen, gentlemen, the kings, and the professors of certain great estates; that was a deathblow to the noble and well tried independence of the Scots Clergy.

APRIL 16. 1746, THE BATTLE OF CULLODEN was fought this day, between the Scottish Prince, Charles Stuart, and the German Duke of Cumberland, and the Independence of Caledonia, for which Wallace bled and Bruce drew the sword at Bannockburn, was exchanged for German and English vasalage, so brutifying of mind and body, that in 1838 the debased, degraded Glengarians in U. C. were found robbing, murdering, and plundering the children of their own

try's ancient ally, gallant France, on the plains of Canada. The Duke of Cumberland left Aberdeen early this month, and early this morning marched 9 miles from Nairn and met the highlanders only 4000 strong, with a few pieces of artillery, drawn up in order of battle. The English paper money tyrants had a far larger army, 6000 Hessians (yes, Americans, the same wretched hirelings who were purchased by England 30 years after to assassinate your Washington,) 6000 Hessians were imported into Leith, Scotland, in February of this year, and fought for tyranny and "monied corporations," as a part of Cumberland's army. The German and English artillery was well served and did dreadful work—not so with the highlanders. Both my grandfathers were in the battle, and my mother's father accompanied the prince to the continent in his adversity. He told that the storm of wind and rain that day was terrible, and directly in the faces of the highlanders, who nevertheless fought with a manly courage, honorable to their nation. But they were defeated, and the field filled with slain; the road as far as Inverness was covered with dead bodies Officers and privates traversed the field of battle and coolly massacred the wounded and dying. The Duke sent his mercenaries all over the country, and whole vallies were entirely depopulated, women and children stabbed and drowned wholesale, and the most patriotic sections of the highlands converted into a desart. All the jails of Britain, from London northwards, were crowded with captives, also the holds of ships, "and thousands perished in the most deplorable manner for want of necessaries, air and exercise." In May, the Duke and his hireling hordes penetrtated as far as Fort Augustus, "and sent off detachments on all hands to hunt down the fugitives, and lay waste Scotland with fire and sword." Until this battle the accession of the Hessian scoundrels, the Scotch had been always victorious. On the 17th of January, same year, General Hawley with a large English army marched from Edinburgh to raise the siege of Stirling Castle, but the Scottish Prince met him at Falkirk, fought like lions, and routed cavalry and foot, took his artillery, killed 500 of his men, and drove the rest back in confusion to Edinburgh. But the Bank of England loans changed the face of affairs. When were usurers, Jews, and and money changers favorable to freedom!! May the chartists complete what their forefathers failed in, and old Scottish woods and water falls yet be the ornament of a liberated race, for

States of native liberty possessed,
Though very poor, may yet be very blest.

1782, IRISH INDEPENDENCE asserted. On the anniversary of Culloden, 36 years after, the Irish Lords and Commons resolved that Ireland is a distinct kingdom, with a Parliament of her own, the sole Legislature thereof; and on the 18th of May the English Parliament admitted that England could pass no law to bind Ireland, without her consent. This was gained by Irish unanimity, but priestcraft and bribery (as in Scotland) changed the scene in 1801. 1838, Amos Bradshaw, George Hill, and Joseph Bowes, landed proprietors, accused and tried for rebellion, at London; banished U. C. for life—their estates confiscated of course, as all other etsates were, when the parties were convicted.

APRIL 17. 1794, Benjamin Franklin died.—1570, Lords Sussex and Hunsdon and English army entered Tiviotdale, Scotland, and burnt all the castles, houses and towns for thirty miles; and with the English king's forces (says Cabella, 174) razed and burnt above 50 castles, 300 villages and hamlets, driving the Scotch out of the country with fiend-like cruelty.—1813, Richard Thompson, a native of New Paltz, N. Y., made oath this day that he and other two American sailors were impressed on board the Peacock, an English sloop of war, in 1810; refused to work; were stript, tied up, and severely lashed; that when the American vessel Hornet engaged the Peacock they refused to work, but had pistols held to their breasts, and were told to work or their brains would be blown out, which they did till the English vessel struck her colours.—1819, Much exertion was made to defeat a bill to complete the great canal, in the N. Y. Legislature. Messrs. Samuel Young and Van Buren proved its friends. Col. Stone (a political opponent) says "I believe it may be *truly said of Mr.* VAN BUREN *and Col. Young*, that *it was to their unwearied exertions* MAINLY *that the attempts made at this time to cripple the bill were defeated.*"—Mr. Tyler's report bears authentic testimony (says the Globe) that several millions of dollars were invested by the Bank of the United States in the accommodation of Members of Congress. Farmers of America were not these secret bribes intended as an inducement to those Congressmen to betray the trust you had reposed in them to accommodate speculating unprincipled villains?

APRIL 18. 1689, Judge Jeffries died.—ENGLISH GOVERNMENT IN BRITAIN. MASTERS AND SLAVES!—It is a monstrous iniquity that the elective franchise should be in the hands of so small a proportion of the people of England. It is scarcely endurable that, in this great country, there should be a master class having votes, and, therefore, by themselves and their representatives, making all the laws; and on the other hand, a slave class, having nothing to do with the laws but to obey them, and to suffer their pressure and infliction. The Reform Bill has failed. It has created a capriciously-selected class of voters, obnoxious to intimidation, and liable to corruption. It has increased the bribery, the perjury, the villany of the unreformed system. It is disgraceful to the country, and insulting to its people.— *Daniel O'Connell's address to the Chartists of Birmingham, May* 30, 1839.

APRIL 19. 1775, Battle of Concord, where the English commenced their eight years of wholesale murders upon the Americans, to reduce them into slavery.—General Gage resolved to take from the Americans, certain stores they had at Concord—sent 900 Grenadiers, &c. who when they arrived at Lexington found about 70 militiamen paraded on the green. Major Pitcairn rode up, and thundered in their ears, "Disperse, ye rebels; throw down your arms and disperse!"—they were in no hurry, on which he rode in among them, (as Moodie did at Montgomery's,) and fired his pistol, and ordered his men to fire also—they did so—eight Americans fell dead and several more were wounded. This was the first of the eight years murders—Colonel Smith moved onwards to Concord, destroyed some stores, fired on the militia, the fire was returned, the regulars retreated with a loss of prisoners! The country people rose en masse, General Gage sent other 900 men to aid the invaders—yet the whole 1800 fled before 400, shooting over fences, behind bushes, &c. The English lost 276 men, the Americans 60. The people of Charlestown used the royal troops with kindness, and (like Colborne at St. Benoit) they (the royalists) soon after set fire to the place and burnt it.

APRIL 20. 1824, Lord Byron, the republican poet died in Greece.—1836. Hagerman, Prince, Chisholm, and Robinson, report to the Upper Canada House of Assembly, "Neither was an instance known of a high-minded Englishman, residing in America for any length of time, however strong his predilections might previously have been, who did not leave it with a feeling of disgust at the practical exhibition of republican institutions on this continent."--1689, Siege of Londonderry commenced.

APRIL 21. 1836, Battle of St. Jacinto, Texas. Santa Anna taken prisoner next day.—1791, The English Parliament pass a law to give aristocratic constitutions to the Canadas, authorising, §6, the king to grant titles of hereditary rank and dignity, with seats in a legislative chamber and a veto on all popular legislation, like the House of Peers.

APRIL 22. 1707, Henry Fielding the novelist born.—1839, General Samuel Smith of Md. dies at Baltimore, aged 87.

APRIL 23. 1838, Sirius and Great Western arrive at N. York from Europe.—1564, Shakespeare born.—1838, At the annual dinner of the St. George's Society, the flag of the Caroline hung up as a trophy behind the president's chair, and the officers of government present and applauding. Capt. Marryatt, the novelist, rose and proposed as a volunteer toast—"Captain Drew and his brave comrades, who cut out the Caroline," which toast was received with loud applause.—1827, AMERICAN ALIENS. Many thousands of the best settlers in U. C. were born in the U. S., and the honesty of their votes induced Judge Robinson to prompt the English Government to declare them aliens, incapable of holding or conveying real estate, although the half of U. C. either belonged to, or had passed through their hands. This was done, and a bill brought into one of our corrupt Assemblies to enable them to hold their farms but not to vote at elections, if they would abjure their native country for ever. This bill passed our Colonial Assembly, which it was not difficult to bribe or intimidate, and was sent to England for the royal assent. To lose American votes would have been the downfall of the democratic party, and a central committee of four was appointed. (Messrs. Joseph Shephard, Thos. Stoyell, Jesse Ketchum, and Dr. Burnside,) with W. L. Mackenzie for its confidential secretary. Dr Rolph, one of the delegates chosen, declined going to England, and Mackenzie urged so many objections against the other, (Fothergill, since and before a hungry tory,) that he persuaded the committee to invite Mr. Randall, an M. P., who had suffered enough for his Ameri-

can birth and principles, to undertake the journey secretly. Mr. R. consented. Instructions were drafted by Mr. Mackenzie, at the committee's direction (which he yet preserves, as signed by them,) and these, with a memorial having 15,000 signatures, Mr. R. took to England in March of this year, having previously agreed that Mr. Mackenzie should dash off one or two loyal letters to the Governor General, Lord Dalhousie, and send him 500 copies for distribution in London, to pave the way for a favorable reception. The hoax was played off to admiration—Mr. R. instanced the tone of the liberal paper as a proof of the *loyalty* of the republican party, and gave copies of the No's. containing the letters, in proof. With the help of Mr. Hume, loyalty, assiduity, and a good cause, Mr. R. carried his point with Lord Goderich, and received a pledge that the Yankees in Canada who had been subjects from 4 to 40 years, might so remain without abjuring their native land. The Colonial Advocate began its loyal song this day, and kept it up a whole fortnight, and thus for once out-generaled the politicians of England at their own weapons.—1838, Henry McGarry tried at Toronto for rebellion ! ! acquitted.—Colborne's DIVAN, or Special Council of Tyranny in L. Canada.—C. DeLery, James Stuart, John Neilson, Wm. P. Christie, Amable and Joseph Dionne, John Molson, Turton Penn, Peter McGill, T. Pothier, Wm. Walker, Cha. Casgrain, M. P. De Sales Laterriere, P. De Rocheblave, Sam. Gerrard, J. Cuthbert, Jules Quesnel, B. Jolliett, Jos. E. Fabribault, Paul H. Knowlton, Et. Mayrand and Ichabod Smith. Many a black and cruel measure this divan has sanctioned. One of the most barbarous was that of this day whereby they authorized Colborne to keep any body in jail that he pleased and as long as he pleased, without trial, if accused of opposing his government. Many in this way have been quietly murdered, starved to death by cold and hunger, and cruelties unnumbered practised.

APRIL 24. 1731, Daniel De Foe, author of Robinson Crusoe, died.—1696, The Scottish Parliament wisely provide for the establishment of Parish Schools in Scotland, for the education of the whole youth of the nation.

APRIL 25. 1599, Oliver Cromwell, Protector of the English Republic, born. —1778, English Parliament pass a solemn declaratory law never to impose any tax, duty or assessment, except for regulating commerce, upon any colony, in N. America, the product of this and all other taxes and assessments to be expended by the votes of the House of Assembly only, for the uses of such colony. In Canada this statute has been continually violated.—1839, This day the Hon. Sam. Young, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, presented a Report containing his opinions on the state finances, on internal improvements, on borrowing to tax posterity, on partial legislation, corrupt party presses, lobby hangers, national and state debts, and other important matters. This is the best, ablest and most useful document of the kind we have ever met with in America. The other members of committee dissented from it more or less, and the Argus and Evening Journal withheld it from the public eye till August, when the former paper copied it, and gave a *qualified* dissent to its doctrines. How we should like to circulate 100,000 copies in the States and Canada !—1836, The House of Assembly of Lower Canada, having a full money chest, the province being free of debt, and the English government continually taunting the Canadians with their ignorance, the people's representatives passed a bill to grant 80000 dollars a year for 4 years, to 1638 elementary schools, and two dollars prize money to good scholars; the heads of famtlies were to appoint school trustees and assess the towns for school houses, buildings and repairs; the country was divided into school districts; the trustees were to choose the teachers, &c., and annual vouchers of expenditures to be exhibited. The Legislative Council, placemen, nominees of government, threw this excellent measure out at once, and now trample on the legislature and keep the country as ignorant as possible. By the government vote 1200 schools were shut up in one day.—1838, J. B. Molleur of Henryville, L. C., severely wounded and charged with rebellion against Miss Victoria & Co., is brought to the dungeons of Montreal jail. If, when the Canadians get the upper hand, any wretch should be so base as to propose the use of paper money, one great source of crime and villainy, the indignant frown of society should put him down.—1838, (Wednesday,) Thomas David MORRISON, M. D., Member of House of Assembly, formerly Mayor of Toronto, was tried there for high treason, in the revolt there, Dec. '37. He was falsely charged with joining the patriots at Montgomery's, and that fact was sworn to, but although the Doctor was one

of the principal persons to plan the revolt, in aid of the L. Canadians, he, like many others, shrank from the execution of his own schemes, after the battle of St. Charles. We thought it right to conceal the part he took till he got out of the country, and had his property sold. He is now well off in these States, having lost nothing. He and Dr. R., it is presumed, ordered the rising on a day they thought more suitable. Dr. M., however, gave the movement no aid, although his influence in town and country would have been very useful. He is a good speaker, made a very fair republican representative, and (with Mackenzie,) strongly opposed the flood of bank incorporation bills which those who wished to make easy fortunes out of honest industry, passed through the legislature. At length it was proposed to grant an anti-republican charter, with exclusive privileges to the Bank of the People, in which the Doctor was a director and stockholder; this altered the case. He voted for that bill through all its stages, and saw it safe in the senate chamber. Those who were with him in confinement state that he was deficient in physical courage. The jury acquitted him and saved his neck, otherwise his steady opposition as a representative would have sent him to the block. While in custody he was cruelly treated. The trial lasted 16 hours, and Hagerman was particularly vindictive against his old opponent. Two of the mock jurors, Murchison, a tailor, bought by the tories, and Champion, an ironmonger, who could not afford to be honest in Canada, tried hard to tie a halter round the doctor's neck, urging hour after hour the necessity of a verdict of guilty, but they failed for once. Mr. Elliott, an attorney, testified that at the time the government were removing the troops from Toronto, that wicked rebel, Mackenzie, proposed jocularly to a company of reformers to take possession of governor city and garrison at once, but was put down by every one present, and told not to talk of such things even in jest!!!

APRIL 26. *Would it be honest in a Merchant of this city, state or nation, to push into circulation among the farmers and tradesmen, his promises to pay on demand, to three, four or five times the amount of his means of fulfilment, and to receive for these promises the goods and the labour of these persons*?—It would be fraudulent and censurable; most men would call it swindling. Yet the banks do this; they promise to pay on demand four times the amount of specie that ever was in the country, and cheat the farmer and labourer out of their means upon false pretexts.

APRIL 27. 1837, Lord Glenelg intimates to Sir F. Head that his conduct in corrupting the Elections and deceiving the people of U. C. had entitled him to a baronetcy from His Majesty.—1779, Congress sends Washington 2000 guineas to use for secret service.—1813, General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncey took Toronto, after a well contested battle. The explosion of a magazine killed the American General, Pike, and killed and wounded many of his men. In their dispatches the American Commanders state that the Speaker's Mace of the House of Parliament had a human scalp hung over it!—1798, Pitt's Alien Bill passed. It enabled the crown to detain foreigners in England—to prevent foreigners from landing in England without the permission of the crown—and to oblige all who had hotels and lodgers to give accounts to government of all movements of strangers in their houses.

Working Men of America, Doctor Channing advises you to take part in the politics of your country. These are the true discipline of a free people, and do much for their education. I counsel you to labor for a clear understanding of the subjects which agitate the community, to make them your study, instead of wasting your leisure in vague pa sionate talk about them. The time thrown away by the mass of the people on the rumors of the day, might, if better spent, give them a good acquaintance with the constitution, laws, history, and interests of their country, and thus establish themselves in those great principles by which particular measures are to be determined. In proportion as the people thus improve themselves, they will cease to be the tools of designing politicians. Their intelligence, not their passions and jealousies, will be addressed by those who seek their votes.

1840.] **MAY**—FIFTH MONTH. [31 DAYS.

New Moon, 1st, 7. 25. e. w | Full Moon, 16th, 6. 50. m. w.
First Quar. 8th, 10. 10. m. N. E. | *Last Quar.* 24th, 8. 44. m. s. w.
New Moon, 31st, 2. 35. m. N. E.

M&W Days.		Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Moon south	Sun's decl.		
1	F	5 3	6 57	sets.	11 37	15 11	♌	☌ ☍ ☽.] "Snatch from the ashes of your
2	S	5 2	6 58	8 24	aft 36	15 29	♌	☽ 7*s. ☽ Per.] sires.
3	D	5 1	6 59	9 53	1 29	15 47	♍	2d Su. af. East.] The embers of their for-
4	M	5 0	7 0	11 3	2 45	16 4	♍	♃ ☿ ☉. ☌ ☍ ☉.] mer fires, [expires
5	T	4 59	7 1	morn	3 51	16 21	♎	☿ gr. elon. W.] And he who in the strife
6	W	4 58	7 2	0 1	4 54	16 38	♎	Connecticut & R. Island Legislatures meet.
7	T	4 56	7 4	0 45	5 50	16 55	♏	Will add to theirs a name of fear
8	F	4 55	7 5	1 18	6 41	17 11	♏	That tyranny shall quake to hear,
9	S	4 54	7 6	1 43	7 27	17 27	♏	And leave his sons a hope, a fame,
10	D	4 53	7 7	2 6	8 11	17 43	♐	3d Sunday after Easter.]
11	M	4 52	7 8	2 26	8 51	17 58	♐	They too will rather die than shame;
12	T	4 51	7 9	2 44	9 32	18 14	♑	For Freedom's battle, once begun,
13	W	4 50	7 10	3 2	10 14	18 28	♑	Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
14	T	4 49	7 11	3 25	10 58	18 43	♑	Though baffled oft, is ever won."
15	F	4 48	7 12	3 48	11 43	18 57	♑	☌ ♃ ☽.] But, where the invader's tramp
16	S	4 47	7 13	rises	morn	19 11	♑	is heard
17	D	4 46	7 14	9 6	0 31	19 25	♑	4th Su. af. Eas. ☽ Ap.] When, rushing on
18	M	4 45	7 15	10 0	1 21	19 38	♑	☌ ♄ ☽.] the gale,
19	T	4 44	7 16	10 46	2 12	19 51	♒	The slogan of defiance comes,
20	W	4 43	7 17	11 26	3 3	20 3	♒	Shall freemen's spirits quail?
21	T	4 42	7 18	11 58	3 54	20 16	♒	No,—rank to rank, and hand to hand,
22	F	4 41	7 19	morn	4 42	20 28	♒	Quick let them meet the foe,
23	S	4 40	7 20	0 26	5 29	20 29	♒	And to the God of battles trust
24	D	4 39	7 21	0 48	6 14	20 50	♓	ROGATION Sunday, 5th after Easter.]
25	M	4 38	7 22	1 9	6 58	21 1	♓	☌ ♅ ☽.] Their country's weal and woe.
26	T	4 38	7 22	1 30	7 43	21 12	♓	
27	W	4 37	7 23	1 50	8 30	21 22	♈	☌ ☿ ☿.
28	T	4 36	7 24	2 14	9 21	21 31	♈	ASCENSION DAY, HOLY THURSDAY.
29	F	4 35	7 25	2 47	10 18	21 41	♉	King Charles and Monarchy restored in
30	S	4 34	7 26	3 24	11 19	21 50	♉	☽ Perigee. ☌ ☽ 7*s.] England, 1660.
31	D	4 34	7 26	sets.	aft. 29	21 59	♊	Sun. after Ascension.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.—If you have not finished sowing your spring grain, delay it no longer: In planting Indian corn, never drop it on *much depth* of strong manure: if you have the means of dressing it bountifully in the hill, spread the dressing when the seed is dropped. On dry ground, furrow deep, five or six inches at least; and when the corn is covered, raise the hill even with, or a little above the surface of the ground. Plant more peas, potatoes, &c. Look to the caterpillars.

MAY 1. 1839, Great public Dinner to Mr. Hume, at the Crown and Anchor, London; 300 gentlemen sit down; Admiral Coddrington in the chair—a splendid service of plate presented to Mr. H.—1695, The Dynasty of Monied Knaves reigned in England. David Hume tells us that "the nation was alarmed by the circulation of fictitious wealth instead of gold and silver, such as bank bills, exchequer tallies and government securities (or promises to pay.) The malcontents tried to shake the credit of the Banks in Parliament, but the MONIED INTEREST preponderated in both houses." No doubt it did, and it does here in America, but the people will give it a shake one of these days. So early as Queen Elizabeth's time a monopoly of trade was given by her but revoked as against the common interest of the people. When will the wise men at Albany and Columbus find this out?—1707, SCOTLAND DEGRADED from the rank of a free and independent nation to be a dependant province of England, like Virginia and Canada, by what was called an act of Union, which destroyed the legislature, reduced Edinburgh to the rank of a provincial town, and allotted the Scotch 45 representatives, chosen by 1800 persons, as their share in a legislature in which England had 513 members, thus swamping the Scotch power entirely, there being no Senate to act as a check on partial legislation. —The Scotch made efforts in 1715 and '45 to regain that independence which had

been their pride, but failed. The Union was not carried without bribery by England. Hume says the Scotch felt their degradation; an influx of English revenue officers taught them by severe exactions, till then unknown, what the English yoke was—their merchandize exported to England was seized—their trade suspended by English regulations. Fletcher, Belhaven and other sincere patriots were grieved to the soul. Had Old Scotland fallen by conquest its fall might have been glorious, but it was subjected (like Ireland 94 years afterwards) to a foreign yoke, by the corruption of its own representatives, and the genius of Scotland bound and delivered up to the English power, for ☞money. The Castlereagh of that day was Hamilton, Duke of Queensberry.

MAY 2. 1838, Charles LATIMER, Esq., an English gentleman settled in London, U. C. tried at the assizes for high treason and acquitted. There was not a shadow of evidence against him; he had been confined the whole winter in a dismal cell, with the most cruel usage malignity could inflict. Thank providence he is now out of their hands and safe in Illinois.—1695, The cruel and mercenary EAST INDIA COMPANY of England get a new and more powerful monopoly under William 3d, and their books having been examined by the H. of Commons, it appeared, that ninety thousand pounds had been paid by them in bribes for secret services; that Sir Thomas Cooke, a director and M. P. had paid over the bribes, who refused to disclose at first; but finally told that he had paid £10,000 to R. Acton to bribe M. P.'s—£10,000 per Josiah Child as a bribe to the King—£500 to W. C. Bates to bring over the Duke of Leeds—1000 guineas to Col. Fitzpatrick—£40,000 to Sir Basil Firebrace for the members of parliament and the Speaker, Sir John Trevor, a hireling prostitute whom the House expelled, and impeached the Duke of Leeds. King William, who was the soul of fraudulent monopoly did his utmost to stop the honest Englishmen from their purpose—and this day prorogued them. People of America, how have many Canal Loans, Railroad Loans, United States and other Bank Charters, and oppressive monopolies been obtained? Very much like that of the E. I. Co. under William of Orange.—1839, The English Queen sent a Message to her Lords and Commons, bidding them unite the Canadas into one government.—1679, Archbishop Sharp of St. Andrews, Scotland, met by Balfour and other presbyterians, whom he had persecuted, tortured, hung and massacred, and after being reminded of his apostacy from his native faith, and barbarity to all who dared to profess it, his perjury on Mitchell's trial, his perfidy and servility, they sent him where he could oppress no more.

MAY 4. 1839, Pue, Patridge, Hall, Culver, Parker, Smith and Thayer cross at St. Regis, being released from the citadel of Quebec, in which they had been confined, and in other dungeons, since their capture in the Ann off Malden, Jan. 9, 1838, 16 months. They were all Americans.—1838, Colborne gives a royal charter to the Bank of Montreal to continue till Nov. 1842, with exclusive privileges which the legislature had refused to bestow, and upon principles which every honest man will condemn.

MAY 5. 1821, Napoleon Bonaparte died.—1839, Mr. Papineau publishes in Paris an excellent account of the Canadian Insurrection.—1793, Andrew Hardie born near Stirling, Scotland. Executed in Stirling, Sept. 8, 1820, for the Bonnymuir revolt, into which he had been involved by Richmond the well known spy of the English government. Baird and Hardy's heads were severed from their bodies with an axe, and the people of Scotland have erected a monument to their memory.

MAY 6. 1837, The great blow up of BANK KNAVERY began with the New York DRY DOCK BANK, a Safety Fund humbug which legislative fraud and chicanery has again set up as a modern Idol for fools to worship and knaves to profit by. It shut its doors this day, owing its stockholders $450,000, to country banks $261,599, to city banks $316,597, to individuals who had been entrapped into trusting their cash in its leaky vaults $164,802, to the public for bank notes in circulation $198,154, to the National Treasury $80,000, and to the Treasury of the State of New York, $140,000. To meet those debts, chiefly payable on demand, it had just $15,705, and 22 copper cents, in cash, and of the notes of other banks, enough to meet 1 dollar for 7 of its notes held by them. The officers of the Bank had lent one broken Wall Street Broker $200,000 of its funds, and two other of the Wall Street leeches had got $200,000 more! The Directors pretended not to know of these loans. One of the Safety fund Commissioners told the people it was quite safe. When the government officers wink at whole-

sale knavery, roguish bankers cheat the public. In this case there were false entries and false books or false writings in the books, which is a felony by the safety fund law. What culprit has ever been punished for such entries! The law may become as venerable as that which tried Mackenzie before a single culprit be tried, unless a like reason exist.—1832, at Birmingham 200,000 men meet for reform, and take a solemn oath and covenant, thus—"With unbroken faith, through every peril and privation, we here devote ourselves and our children to our country's cause."

MAY 7. 1829, The Bank of Columbia at Hudson cried "Peccavi" to its creditors. I think I see the *blue* looks of the poor fellows who had its notes in their pocket books having exchanged them for produce. After all, the French and Dutch plan of a hard money currency for trade transactions is the true one for an honest republic.—1792, Capt. Robert Gray, American ship Columbia, discovers the North West Territory, 6 miles from land.—1838, Charles DURAND, Esq.. tried for high treason, at Toronto, before Robinson, and a Jury of 12, Sam. Shaw, Geo. B. Spencer, David M. Paterson, John Ross, Thos. Champion, Chs. Sewell, Geo. Walker, Alex. Badenach, Thos. Milburn, W. Lapsley, Robt. Beckman, Henry Stewart, duly selected by Jarvis, Sheriff, as tories, suitable for the occasion. Hagerman charged him with compassing the Queen's death, and levying war against her. The evidence showed he had done nothing at all, but Thomas Partridge and John Schaffer, the approvers for government, were very officious, and anxious to have Durand hung. Hagerman and Robinson pleaded for a conviction, which, of course, they knew they would get. Durand was sentenced to be hung, dissected, &c., but at leugth it was agreed to banish him to the U. S. for life, and he is now in Buffalo.

MAY 8. 1831, The Lord Mayor of Dublin, in a speech previous to the general election, stated that it had cost the stockholders of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway £85,000 ($400,000) to carry the bill through the English House of Commons; that nearly the whole was expended in buying the votes of members, many of whom lived upon the plunder they screwed out of the public in this way.

MAY 9. 1828, The TEST and Corporation ACTS repealed by Peel and Wellington, much against their will. These acts had imposed civil disabilities on all Englishmen who did not conform to the creed, rites and ceremonies of the religion of the state and acknowledge the English monarch as head of the church. 1838, Pierre Lasage, indicted, Kingston, U. C., but witnesses escaped.—1832, The Grey Ministry advise King William, who had pretended great zeal for reform, to create a few peers and carry the measure. "I'll rather part with ye and take back the Duke and Peel," says the king—ministers resign.

1837. The NEW YORK BANKS (all but the National, American and Manhattan, which broke the day after) failed in business, stopt paying their bills or repaying those who had trusted money in their vaults, leaving their creditors to sell the obligations they had against them at such prices as the brokers chose to give for broken bank notes. Several of the banks were able to have paid cash, but they chose rather to lend through brokers at 4 per cent a month, and gain money at the expense of a bankrupt character. The rest of the U. S. Banks followed their example as soon as possible. All these banks, Dry Dock and all, though they declined to stand a two days' demand of the debts due by them, had divided real or pretended profits for years, up to that time, of 6, 8, 9, or 10 per cent.—"The Banks start upon credit; they contiuue to do business upon credit; they live, breathe, and subsist upon credit. Look into their vaults—what is there? Emptiness. It is the popular faith that supports them—a faith which is able to remove mountains; aye, and create them too."

"The free industry of the people, if suffered by the Government to operate fairly upon the commercial world, will rapidly supply us with a better currency than the involving, fluctuating, counterfeiting currency of corporations. If banks can pay their debts, we have a sufficient specie currency on hand. If they cannot, their credit ought to cease.—*John Taylor of Caroline.*

MAY 10. 1837, The House of Lords agree to the resolutions previously adopted by the Commons of England to violate and give the lie to the faith of the king and nation of England not to tax the Canadians without their consent, and lord (Brougham) has honesty enough to protest. They resolved to rob the Canadian treasury, under the safeguard of their troops, and they have openly plundered it of all they could get ever since. For so doing in private life in England they

hang the guilty.—1825, Pauline Borghese died.—1838, Philip Wideman, Stouffville, Canada, released from prison on treason charge. His brother Ludovick was shot at the battle of Toronto, 7th Dec., 1837.—1775, Ticonderoga taken this morning, with 100 pieces of cannon, by the gallant Vermonter, Col. ETHAN ALLEN, who demanded a surrender "in the name of the great Jehovah and the continental Congress." Such a man was worth a thousand kings, lords, bankers and money changers. The same year he accompanied Montgomery and attacked Montreal with 80 Canadians and 30 Americans. He died at Burlington, Vt., 12th February, 1789, after overcoming many adversities, and was an honor to America and the human race.—1768, LONDON MASSACRE.—A scene like the Canadian 21st of May, occurred in London this day. The new parliament convened and Londoners assembled to see Mr. Wilkes take his seat; he did not do so; there was some clamour; the tory justices read the riot act, ordered the hireling red-coats to fire, and 20 Englishmen fell dead or wounded; again they loaded, and among others shot Allen a youth in his father's cowhouse in the act of imploring mercy. King George hastened to return the royal thanks to the officers and soldiers for their promptitude in frightening his rabble by sending a few into eternity without notice. O, that chartism may flourish and deserve to put down the bloody and cruel Guelphs!

MAY 11. 1792, Capt. Gray, American ship Columbia, enters the Columbia river, which he gives that name to, and discovers and remains for some time in the Oregon territory.—1778, Lord Chatham, famous for fine speeches in favour of American Liberty when thrown into opposition, and for conduct trampling on that liberty when in power, dies. He exchanged popularity for a pension and a peerage, and left two sons, the eldest a lazy lout who disgraced himself at Walcheren, and the youngest, William Pitt, who began, like Lord Castlereagh, on the side of reform, and, like him also, and Henry Clay here, proved a traitor to the cause of freedom.

MAY 12. 1839, An attempt made in Paris by a party of Republicans, with secret societies, to revolutionize France. Barbes, their leader, afterwards condemned to the gallies. They had no British government to murder men seeking freedom, as in the cases of Lount and Matthews. Not one of the revolutionists was put to death.

MAY 13. 1834, AGRICULTURAL BANK, Toronto.—This concern was established by two Englishmen, who contrived to get hold of a vast quantity of real estate—were chartered, that is, permitted to issue paper as money when some other banks were crushed—and in due time got in debt many thousands of dollars to the Receiver General and others, and palmed probably $100,000 of their promises to pay (less or more) on the credulous public, which are not worth a cent to the dollar, and probably never will be. Mr. Mackenzie publicly warned the country when he found where they were going, but they contrived to foist $50 on him, which he has yet. One of them, George Truscott, of the Royal Navy, (or rather his Toronto runner Hamlin) keeps a splendid wholesale tea store and bill shaving usury shop in Buffalo, and is outrageously loyal, (supplying Canada with Tea at same time;) but the poor Canadians suffer. Let the rascality of these U. C. usury shops teach the people to make a constitution that will set the gentry that would live by *head work* to ploughing or planing rather than to cheating.

MAY 14. 1820, Henry Grattan, the far famed Irish Statesman and Orator, died.—1610, Henry the 4th (of Navarre), the best king France ever had, murdered.—1839, Cardinal Fesche, uncle to Bonaparte, died.—1814, The House of Commons of England voted a present to WELLINGTON of £400,000—alsoa other times—£4,000 a year for 3 lives and a donation of £300,000. In all $3,400,000 and $20,000 a year for being an expert murderer in India, &c., and an enemy to the welfare of the human race. "These be thy gods, O, Israel!"

MAY 15. 1839, The Earl of DURHAM'S REPORT on Canada, laid before Parliament by the Queen, declared by the Grand Jury of the Newcastle District in their presentment on oath, to be a seditious, false and dangerous libel. The jurors were Geo. Manners, Geo. Ham, T. A. Stewart, W. Sowden, J. G. Rogers, B. Clark, Asa A. Burnham, P. Lawrie, Dugald Campbell, R. D. Chatterton (Editor Cobourg Star), Major A. Shairp, Donald Mactavish, Major D. Campbell, R. P. Bouchier, T. Murphy, D. Smart.—1837, The Montreal and Quebec Banks became bankrupt, and speculated upon the Canadian people's means.—1838, Mr. O'Connell, in the House of Commons, tells the English tory members, ☞ "more

extensive BRIBERY than you practised at the last election never yet was practised in this world, and the highest among you shrink from its investigation."—1838, The Kingston Grand Jury, U. C., (a knot of tory justices and militia officers selected by government) indicted for high-treason Nelson G. Reynolds, Hugh Scanlan, Tobias W. Meyers, Pierre Le Sage, Peter Orr, Saml. Marsh, Asa D. Lewis, and Christ. La Fontaine.—1832, The whigs, backed by the people, oblige King William to dismiss Wellington and take back Grey.

MAY 16. 1632, Leighton, a Scots divine, writes a severe book against the hierarchy, is for his opinion thus expressed, sentenced by the Star Chamber, London, to be publicly whipped at Westminster, set in the pillory, have one side of his nose slit, and one of his cheeks branded with a hot iron; and to go through the like horrid process of branding, whipping, &c., at Cheapside next week—then to be imprisoned in the Fleet dungeons for life. Archbishop Laud thanks God!

MAY 17. 1832, The Scots Greys removed from Birmingham because numbers of the soldiers had become reformers and joined the Political Union.

MAY 18. 1804, Bonaparte declared by the French their Emperor, by a nearly unanimous vote.—1803, England, urged thereto by her hatred to free institutions, and fearful of the spread of republicanism in France, declares war against France.—1839, Caroline Bonaparte died.—1811, John Bellingham hung for shooting S. Perceval, prime minister of England.—1824, Mackenzie commences "The ADVOCATE," newspaper, which was printed at Lewiston, N. Y., by Oliver Grace, and circulated through Canada, via Queenston.

MAY 20. 1506, Columbus died, aged 59.—1834, General La Fayette died in France. This noble Frenchman disobeyed tho orders of his king and left his family and fortune and came over to these United States to fight for freedom to the Americans and a home to the oppressed of all nations—this he did at the most gloomy period of the revolution. He aided this country with arms, money and credit, and anxiously desired to see Canada a free state of this Union.

MAY 21. 1832, MONTREAL MASSACRE.—What the Boston Massacre was to the American revolution, the 21st of May, '32, was to the outbreak in Canada. There was an election held in Montreal, and some dispute occurred near the hustings, which a few constables might have quelled in five minutes; but the tory English magistracy called out the foreign red coats, stationed them with loaded guns and fixed bayonets in the public square opposite the booth where the parliamentary voting was going on; and the moment there arose a petty dispute they ordered the Colonel and his troops to charge and fire upon the citizens, which they did most willingly, wounding many near the hustings and killing three worthy citizens as they were running out of the way of the musketry down St. James's Street. Colonel McIntosh, though condemned by a jury in Canada, was received with marked distinction by King William, thanked by his Majesty, and invited to dine at the royal table as a mark of approbation of his conduct. All this enraged the Canadians much, and paved the way for revolution. 199 ladies had voted at that election at Montreal.

1831, CASTLEPOLLARD MASSACRE.—At the fair this day, says the Dublin Freeman's Journal, there was some quarrelling in the afternoon, and a few stones were thrown, but this was soon stopt. The Peelers or English Police had been called on, however, and ordered by the magistrates to restore order—they did so, by presenting their arms, firing at random among the men, women and children at the fair, killing 7 men and two women, and wounding many.—Was there any remedy? Nay my friends ☞English Monarchy is a structure built with millions of the dead bodies of the innocent, and cemented with their life's blood. Teach your children to abhor it, and believe me that ☞*every paper dollar issuing bank* is a part of the machinery for bringing you and your offspring under the like horrid yoke.☜—1809, Battle of Essling.

MAY 22. 1797, This day the English FLEET at the Nore REBELLED against the tyranny of the government. Richard Parker a brave and well educated Scotsman headed them. They took possession of the shipping, insisted on a more fair division of prize-money, and told the lords of the admiralty they would keep possession till justice was done. On the 6th of June they were joined by 4 ships of the line from Lord Duncan's fleet—the lords of the admiralty came down to them and held a board, at which Parker and the heads of the naval convention attended, but it had no effect. After some weeks the government contrived by bribes, spies, and artful men to sow division among the leaders and in the ships. The result was a strike of their flags of freedom—a desertion of their bold and

resolute leader, whom the government eagerly seized, tried, and hung—the other chiefs were also executed, and many taken to prisons and hulks and treated barbarously. ☞ The friends of liberty in Ireland gained catholic emancipation by gaining secretly the army.—1838, The corpses of the gallant patriots Joseph Delpe and Touissant, slain at St. Charles, found under the ruins of one of the houses burnt by Col. Wetherall. In conformity with Bishop Lartigue, the catholic superior's, pastoral letter, the parish priest refused to bury their remains in the burial ground, and the same base sycophancy has prevented christian burial from being given to the bodies of all the patriots killed at St. Eustache, St. Charles, &c. The Bishop denounces them because they rebelled against Queen Victoria and Sir J. Colborne!! Had they been victorious the same bishop wo'd have turned round and performed services over their remains as the French Bishops do over the virtuous of the three glorious days!

MAY 24. 1798, The revolt in Ireland began by an attack upon Naas, which Lord Gosford, ancestor to the tory governor of Canada, repulsed. The day before this the Shearses and Neilson of Belfast were arrested, and 14 delegates (all but Lord Edward Fitzgerald) at Oliver Bond's, Dublin.—1838, Dr. J. F. Lionais of St. Athanase, L. C., died in the hospital of Montreal. He was arrested in Nov. '37, on a charge of treason, treated cruelly and his constitution sunk under it. He was an amiable, generous man, and is another victim to English oppression.

MAY 26. 1687, PERSECUTION.—James 2d releases from the dungeon 1200 Quakers, who were in bonds for conscience sake.—50,000 prisoners in the jails for their religion, banished, tortured, beggared, or ruined in estate up to this date, in England during the reigns of James and Charles 1st and 2d. (Neale.)

MAY 27. 1564, John Calvin died.—1798, Battle of OULARD, Wexford, Ireland, between the United Irishmen and the English forces. The Irish victorious. The motto of the United Irishmen was "*Union and Truth*"—green, the national colour, was adopted as their badge, and green velvet stocks with a shamrock device, were the emblems of Irish feeling, in their fearful struggle with the associated robbers and murderers of God's earth, whose head quarters of cruelty is at London.—1813, General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncey take Fort George, Niagara, after a severe contest.

MAY 28. 1546, Cardinal Beaton, a proud prelate, who caused several Scottish reformers to be burnt alive for their religious and political opinions, excited at length such a horror of his atrocities in several gentlemen of Fifeshire, that they took his castle at St. Andrews and killed him.—1837, The British government issue an order for British subjects to enlist in the service of the Queen of Spain, to take part in the civil war there for one year more.—1830, Congress by an act secures for ever to the Indians a region in which no organized government shall attempt to exercise dominion over them.—1798, Enniscorthy taken by the United Irishmen.

MAY 29. 1790, General Putnam died.—1828, Franklin Bank, N. Y., failed. Many thousands lost to the industrious. Had they had dollars instead of promises they would not have lost twopence.—1798, Battle of WEXFORD, between the United Irishmen and English forces. Wexford, a walled city, defended by cannon, experienced officers, 1200 regular troops and tory yeomanry, taken by the Irish people. Mr. Harvey appointed to command the United Irishmen.—[These undisciplined lovers of Ireland and freedom were met by commissioners from the royalists to induce them to retire, just as Dr. Rolph and Mr. Baldwin were sent to us in the hour of Sir F. Head's weakness, back of Toronto. Had we been allowed to do as they did, push ahead the moment we received this proof of tory weakness, perhaps Canada would now be free. But we question whether enough of the brave kind of men who took Wexford were to be found among Sir Francis' beseigers.] The royalists butchered and massacred wholesale on their retreat, but the Irish issued a proclamation, that "insult to female honour, pillage and contempt of orders would be punished with death."—The battle of Gory followed, and the Irish were again victorious.—1838, The SIR ROBERT PEEL, a steamboat owned by Judge Jones of Brockville and other tories, the Capt. of whom, *Armstrong*, was a *spiteful* loyalist, and accused and suspected of acting as a spy upon the Canadians and Americans at Watertown and Oswego, burnt at French Creek, as some retaliation for the Caroline massacre. No lives taken. No personal property injured. Thirteen determined fellows, disguised as Indians, attacked the boat, with nearly a hundred males on board. The Montreal Herald, on the authority of Canadians on board admits

that neither life nor property was sought for, only retaliation for a national insult. We understand that the Capt. of the party who burnt the *Peel* left for the south immediately afterwards. It was not Johnston. This was just seven days after Mr. Stevenson the American Minister in London had demanded satisfaction of England for the Caroline.—It is a curious fact that Jonas Jones, chief owner of the Peel—he who condemned the gallant Morreau to be gibbetted for his opinions—he who adjudged Chandler, Waite, McLeod, Linus Miller and many other humane and worthy patriots to a halter—this Jonas Jones was the first to urge Sir F. Head to burn Montgomery's houses, hotel, barn and premises—none was more anxious for the governor's order to make a bonfire of Mr. Gibson's extensive and well filled premises on Yonge Street than Judge Jones. When men learned in the law, like Jones and Robinson, and Governors so wise as Sir F. B. Head set the example, can they wonder if their victims retaliate?

1839, WILLIAM LEGGETT died at New Rochelle at 9 evening, (Wednesday,) of bilious colic, in his 39th year. We have derived much pleasure and useful information from the writings of this truly great and original mind. He was born in N. York, educated at Georgetown College, D. C.; in 1819 he and his father settled in Illinois; in 1822 he was appointed a midshipman in the U. S. navy; he married in 1828, and established "the Critic," and in 1829 became an editor of the N. Y. Evening Post; in 1836 he issued No. 1 of "the Plain Dealer," which continued 10 months. Last Nov. he was within a few votes of receiving the nomination of the democratic party for Member of Congress for N. Y. Just before his death Mr. Van Buren had nominated him to the office of Diplomatic Agent to Guatemala. The Young Men's Committee of Tammany Hall are about to erect a monument to his memory. He was one of those great and glorious spirits whom heaven sends among men at rare intervals as a sort of compensation to our race for cursing it with the mercenary generation who meet in Wall Street. His politics were democratic, just, true, generous, liberal and enlightened. The politics of right as opposed to selfishness, of universal benevolence as opposed to ☞English rapacity.

1813, Sir George Prevost attacks Sacket's Harbour, with 1000 men; is opposed by General Brown of Brownville and the militia, with some regulars; and compelled to retreat, with the loss of Capt. Gray and others.

MAY 30. 1744, Alexr. Pope, the English poet, died.—1832, Sir James Mackintosh, the Scottish philosopher, statesman and jurist, died.—1838, Lord Durham seizes upon the House of Assembly as his banqueting room—packs off the 30,000 volumes of the Legislative Library, with as little ceremony as Head at Toronto had seized Mackenzie's 20,000 volume library, and carted it off to the city hall.

MAY 31. 1812, Lord Chancellor Eldon, finding that Mr. Troutback had no heirs, set aside his will leaving $500,000 to educate, clothe, feed and aid 5000 of the poor destitute children of London. The money was then given to King George 4th to pay his gambling and ——— debts. What villains this earth contains!!—[Date of Rathcormack Massacre lost.]—MASSACRE OF RATHCORMACK, IRELAND.—In this legalized murder fifteen defenceless men, boys and women were shot down by a military detachment called out by the Reverend Mr. Ryder in his character of civil magistrate to collect certain tithe money and church dues for himself in his character of clergyman. "During this arduous duty," says an English newspaper, "the soldiers displayed admirable moderation and coolness. The widow Ryan had evinced the worst spirit in trying to evade the payment of the various dues to the clergyman, an unwillingness to pay that ended in an order to fire into the premises (the hay-yard or haggard). The clergyman, Mr. Ryder, is a man of mild character, of the most irreproachable life, and universally esteemed and beloved throughout the county." Such was the description of the deed that sent fifteen of our fellow creatures of the Almighty God into his presence without warning or preparation for the sum of five pounds eight shillings. And such the description of the perpetrator who jumped off from his horse and running up to the wretched widow who was supporting the head of her dying son, caught her by the shoulder and demanded, "Will you pay *now*?" and on receiving some unintelligible answer, drew a bible from his pocket to swear her to the payment at such a moment. This man did not throw down the thirty pieces of silver and hang himself, quite the contrary—he sat down to dinner that day, rejoicing in his work of blood, ate, drank, rose up, wiped his mouth and said I have done no wrong, I have acted legally. He was right. This is the legality of the "bloody and brutal" government of England.

1840.] JUNE.—SIXTH MONTH. [30 DAYS.

◍ *First Quar.* 6th 8. 35. e. s. w.
○ Full Moon, 14th, 10. 5. e. s. e.
◍ *Last Quar.* 22d, 6. 45. e. n.
● New Moon, 29h, 9. 11. m. s. e.

M&W Days.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets.	Moon South	Sun's decl.	◍ S.	
1 M	4 33	7 27	9 49	1 33	22 7	♊	Always true to Freedom's call,
2 T	4 33	7 27	10 37	2 38	22 15	♊	Where'er she bids us rally;
3 W	4 32	7 28	11 13	3 37	22 22	♋	We rather in her ranks would fall,
4 T	4 32	7 28	11 41	4 29	22 29	♋	Than round a despot rally.
5 F	4 31	7 29	morn.	5 19	22 36	♌	3rd *New Hampshire Legislature meets.*]
6 S	4 31	7 29	0 7	6 3	22 42	♍	☌ ♂. ☿.] Nay, nay, we are oppressed—
7 D	4 30	7 30	0 27	6 46	22 48	♍	And have too long
8 M	4 30	7 30	0 46	7 27	22 54	♍	Knelt at our proud *Lords'* feet;
9 T	4 29	7 31	1 5	8 8	22 59	♎	*Pentecost*, or *Whitsunday.*] We have too
10 W	4 29	7 31	1 24	8 51	23 3	♎	*Whit-Monday.*[long
11 T	4 28	7 32	1 48	9 36	23 7	♏	*Whit-Tuesday.* ☿ ♄ ☉] Obeyed their
12 F	4 28	7 32	2 15	10 23	23 11	♏	Su. ☌ ☿ ☉] orders,
13 S	4 28	7 32	2 48	11 12	23 15	♐	☌ ☊ ◍. □ ♅ ☉.] Bowed to their caprices—
14 D	4 27	7 33	rises.	morn.	23 18	♐	Sweated for them
15 M	4 27	7 33	8 40	0 3	23 21	♐	◍ *Apogee.*] The wearying summer's day,
16 T	4 27	7 33	9 21	0 55	23 23	♑	*Trin. Sun.* ♄ ◍.] Wasted for them
17 W	4 27	7 33	9 55	1 45	23 25	♑	☌ ♀ ♂.] The wages of our toil;
18 T	4 27	7 33	10 21	2 35	23 26	♒	Fought for them, conquered
19 F	4 27	7 33	10 47	3 20	23 27	♒	For them, bled for them,
20 S	4 27	7 33	11 7	4 6	23 28	♒	Still to be trampled on
21 D	4 27	7 33	11 28	4 48	23 28	♓	And still despised.
22 M	4 27	7 33	11 46	5 32	23 27	♓	*When shall we* break our chains?—South-
23 T	4 27	7 33	morn.	6 15	23 27	♈	*Summer Solstice.*] ey's *Wat Tyler.*
24 W	4 27	7 33	0 10	7 3	23 26	♈	Bred in a cage, far from the feather'd throng,
25 T	4 27	7 33	0 37	7 55	23 24	♉	The bird repays his keeper with a song;
26 F	4 27	7 33	1 11	8 52	23 22	♉	*Nativity of* St. John Baptist.—Midsum-
27 S	4 27	7 33	1 52	9 56	23 20	♊	mer day.] But if some playful child sets
28 D	4 27	7 33	2 45	11 3	23 17	♊	☌ ◍ 7*s.] wide the door,
29 M	4 28	7 32	sets.	aft. 11	23 14	♋	Abroad he flies, & thinks of home no more;
30 T	4 28	7 32	9 3	1 15	23 11	♋	*2d Sun. aft Trin.* ◍ Ter.] With love of
							liberty begins to burn,
							And *rather starves* than to his cage return.

Farmer's Calendar.—Cut your grass early, before it becomes dead, and dry it well. Keep your garden clear of weeds. Water tender plants in the morning or evening.

JUNE 1. 1679, Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, defeated on Loudon Hill.—1713, The Scotch, not being as yet accustomed to the grinding taxation put on by England, and enraged at the loss of their independence, Lord Finlater moved in the English Parliament to dissolve the Union, which was almost carried—instead of that, however, they passed a bill to tax Scotch malt!—Commitments to the Jails, U. C., for *Washingtonism*, June, 1838. Niagara Division, 26th, Robert Kelly; Freeman Brady (acquitted); Loran Hedger; Street Chace (acquitted). 27th, Abraham Clarke; Eber Rice (acquitted); David Taylor, transported, died of cruel usage; Geo. Cooley, Wm. Reynolds, transported; Geo. Buck, 3 years penitentiary; Linus Wilson Miller of Rochester, transported; Alexr. McLeod, do; Alexr. Brady acquitted. Gore Division, Nathaniel Deo. John Moore, Wm. Sheppard. Western Division, Horace Cooley, Charles Bourman, Louis and Malcolm Burnham, Orlando Boyington, H. B. Nugent, Lambert Beaubien.—1792, Kentucky admitted into the Union.—1789, The National Assembly of France abolish tythes and declare the vast property of the clergy national estate, for the public use and benefit.—1838, The Soldiers of the Frontenac at Brockville, fire four and then twelve musket shots at the Telegraph, an American Steamer, peaceably passing on to Ogdensburgh. Several of the balls enter the ladies' cabin. The soldiers, though under command, are not punished.

JUNE 2. 1796, Tennessee admitted into the Union.—1628, Bill of Rights granted to the people of England by Charles 1st. The impious and hypocritical government of England, kept these rights from the Canadians 1837,-8, at the cost

of 35,000 bayonets, while they *pretended* to give liberty to the colored man in Jamaica!—1838. Lord Durham offers $4,000 reward for the apprehension and bringing before an U. S. Tribunal, any person concerned in the burning of the Peel, the offence having been committed in the U. S. Cannot the U. S. administer justice without British interference, offering blood money for offences done in their territories?—1780, Lord George Gordon's "No Popery" mob of 50,000 Londoners, march to Westminster Hall, and commence their outrages.

JUNE 4. 1829, The Middle District Bank at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., shut its doors to show its loyalty—this being the anniversary of King Geo. 3rd's birth day. But it forgot to open them on the following day. The Paterson Bank, N. J., took the same course for uniformity's sake. It must have been quite consoling to their creditors to read the passage—"Lay not up your treasures on earth, where moths corrupt and where thieves (monopoly bankers) break through and steal, but," *&c.*

JUNE 6. 1798, Well fought BATTLE OF ANTRIM, the gallant Henry Joy McCracken commander. The Irish advanced, with their long green banners, the bugles and fifes playing, and the United Irishmen singing the Marsellois hymn in chorus. After fighting long and bravely *the people* were defeated, and the gallant McCracken seized and hung by orders of the barbarous English government. "I saw him," said one of his noble companions, "as he marched to the field, his loose flowing locks were confined by the helm which shaded the arch of his manly brow, while his eye beamed with the fire which animated his soul, pure as the breeze from his native mountain, and generous as the floods which fertilize the valleys. The damps of the dungeon had rendered pallid his cheek and less robust his form, but the vigour of his mind was uninjured by the tyranny of our English taskmasters. I saw him in the blaze of his conquest—I saw him in the chill of defeat. I witnessed his splendour in arms, and the pride of his soul in distress. Circumstances unavoidably separated us. A little time, and he was the tenant of the tomb! When, O, when shall the arbitrary sway of England cease, and Ireland rise, great, glorious and free, her sons united, happy and victorious. Then will such a sacrifice not have been offered in vain."

The proclamations of the English Colonel, Derham, to the inhabitants of Belfast are descriptive of English cruelty. "* * * * And shall it be found hereafter that said traitor has been concealed by any person or persons, or by the knowledge or connivance of any person or persons of this town and its neighbourhood, or that they or any of them have known the place of his concealment *and shall not have given notice thereof* to the commandant of this town, such person's house will be *burnt* and the owner thereof *hanged.*"—1813, Battle of Burlington Heights, U. C.—1832, Jeremy Bentham died, aged 85.

JUNE 7. 1775, Richard Henry Lee of Va. moved that Congress do declare the United States independent of the English yoke.—1838, James Morreau issues his proclamation as a liberator of Canada, on the Niagara Frontier.—1780, Connecticut Farms burnt, with the presbyterian church, by the English Army under Generals Tryon, Sterling, and Knyphausen. The Clergyman, Mr. Caldwell, was a brave and honest patriot, and had incurred their displeasure, so he had to retreat; but they wreaked their vengeance on his poor wife; one of their marksmen was sent to her window, he took deliberate aim, and she fell down a corpse in the midst of her babies!!! Poor Caldwell!—1798, James O'Coigley, a brave Irishman, hanged at Maidstone, England, then beheaded, his remains insulted, and the body buried in quicklime under the gallows, this was done because a policeman had accused him of having one of the United Irishmen's addresses in his great-coat pocket!! John Allen, John Binns, Arthur O'Connor and Jeremiah Leary were tried with him, for treason, but were cleared.—1753, Dr. Archibald Cameron of Lochiel, Scotland, brother of the Chief of the clan, hung at Tyburn, London for the part he took on behalf of his country then ground to the dust by, the cruel English yoke. The sentence of King George's Judge was to hang him, draw him on a hurdle to the gallows, his heart and bowels to be taken out, his head cut off, and affixed up as a spectacle where the king should direct, which was done.

JUNE 8. 1832, Cholera brought from Asia via Europe.—1633, PRYNNE, a learned and pious lawyer, publishes a book against the theatre, in London; Laud cites him before the Star Chamber Court, which condemned him to lose his two ears, to stand twice in the pillory, pay £5000 fine (equal to $100,000 now), be branded in the forehead, and sent to the royal prison for life. He was released

after the death of the tyrant Charles 1st. Many such cases are on record.—1837, Van Dieman's Land Convict Colony illuminated for joy at the removal of that brutal monster Sir George Arthur.—1826, The ADVOCATE Press destroyed, the types thrown into lake Ontario, and Mr. Mackenzie's dwelling house broken open by violence, by a loyal mob of 16 government officers, whom Colborne rewarded by Colonelcies, Clerkships of the Peace, Registerships of Conveyances and Wills, &c.

JUNE 9. 1798, United Irishmen of Down rise in arms. BATTLE OF NEWTONARDS, between them and the York fencibles (English tory regiment) and the Irish—the English retreat to Comber—no prisoners taken on either side—many slain—1831, Sir John Colborne's relative and private secretary and recorder of treasons against the Canadians, Zachariah Mudge, blew out his brains at Toronto with a pistol. It is hard to keep the secret doings of such a barbarian as Colborne. Mudge had about ,$4000 a year, much of it from a tax of $6 on every boy and girl who asked license to marry.

JUNE 10. 1838, Messrs. Theller and Dodge arrive at Quebec, handcuffed and manacled; and are insulted, spat upon and groaned at by a tory mob, until they reach the fortress.—1839, The John Bull steamer, worth $90,000, burnt on the St. Lawrence.—1800, Pope Pius excommunicates Napoleon Bonaparte.—1837, THE NEW YORK BANKS, are followed by all the other Banks in the United States and Upper and Lower Canada, become insolvent, and refuse to pay their bills, bank notes, or the money deposited in trust with them. Their notes and obligations are then sold for what they would fetch in the market. This causes the ruin of many a worthy and opulent merchant. One cause of these banks failing was the refusal of the Bank of England to continue to credit to a very large amount three or four firms in London connected with the American trade. So it was proved that the Banks in America did not ask credit of the public because of their capital and prudent conduct, but because they depended on four London traders who depended on the Bank of England to lend them money to meet their engagements.

JUNE 12. 1798, BATTLE OF BALLYNAHINCH, north of Ireland. The Catholics and Presbyterians under Monroe; the English under Generals Nugent and Barber; the English set fire to the whole country round; Monroe had few or no cannon; the English a splendid, well served park of artillery. The Battle continued on the 13th, when the Irish, after displaying the greatest valour, were defeated. The English pursued, and like Colonel Prince, gave *no quarter* to their foe. The slaughter of Erin's sons was terrible. A young lady of Ards followed her brother and her lover to the field in which they struggled for Old Ireland's freedom—she reached Ednavady heights—joined the embattled ranks—love supported her through the perils of the fight—but borne down in the retreat she was slaughtered by the bloody English, and her gallant lover and her brother fell at her side. O, God of mercy, love and goodness, receive these sacrifices acceptably, and hasten to crush the cruel spoilers of thy heritage! May the sons of Erin yet unite to repel their treacherous hosts from the sacred soil.

> Though slavery's cloud o'er thy morning has hung,
> The full tide of freedom shall beam round thee yet.

1838, Mackenzie indicted at Albany for setting on foot an expedition at Buffalo.—Mrs. Lount, widow of the Martyr, accuses Chief Justice Robinson of being instrumental in her husband's destruction, "as friend—co-patriot—traitor—and judge."

JUNE 13. 1520, Martin Luther excommunicated by the Pope.—1838, Colonels Maitland and Wetherall Knighted by Victoria Guelph, for their barbarity to the innocent Canadians.

JUNE 14. 1798, The gallant MONROE elected by the Irish forces in the North their commander—takes Ballynahinch—is defeated—taken—tried, as they try people in Canada—by Courts Martial, that is by a dozen of the enemy selected for the purpose of conviction, by a mockery of justice. "With a quick but a firm step and undaunted composure he ascended the scaffold, evidently more desirous to meet death than to avoid it. He was executed in the thirty-first year of his age, at the front of his own house, where his wife, his mother, and sister resided. His head was severed from his body, and exhibited upon the market house on a pike, so situated as to be the first and the last object daily before the eyes of his desolate family." English murders in Scotland, Ireland, India,

the 13 Colonies, now the United States, Canada, and Acadia, how like they are. The history of the world affords no scenes of cruelty equal to those enacted by the barbarous and brutal rulers of England.—1777, The American flag changed to 13 stripes, red and white, and 13 stars in a blue field.—1645, Battle of Naseby, Cromwell and Fairfax defeat Charles 1st, with great slaughter.—1800, Battle of Marengo; the Austrians swept off the board by Napoleon.—1807, Battle of Friedland; Napoleon defeats the Russians.

JUNE 15. 1775, Washington elected by ballot of Congress, unanimously, commander-in-chief of the American Armies.—1810, Wm. Cobbett convicted in the London King's Bench Court of libel, for animadverting on the flogging of English militiamen by German mercenaries—fined £1000, and imprisoned two years.

JUNE 16. 1758, BANK OF VIENNA established by the Empress Maria Theresa. It issued 12 millions of florins for which her subjects gave service, grain, beef, merchandize and labour, although the paper florins had cost nothing. She then issued more paper to the common people and paid her debts with these florin promises. The Gold and Silver left Austria, of course, and in 1797 the Bank stopt, and their notes were ordered by the Emperor to be taken in payment of all debts! In 1810, the Austrian Government had 1000 millions afloat among the people, who offered 13 florins of this royal paper for one of silver. In 1811, government became so thoroughly insolvent that it ordered 5 of the florins it had issued as equal to silver, to pass for one of silver. Thus paying 20 cents to the dollar, or 1000 millions with 200, it issued more, and has begun again to flood the country with the new paper which is down to 185 paper florins for 100 in silver. It is remarkable that no experience will teach the people that when paper is issued for money it will end in plundering them.

JUNE 17. 1775, Battle of BUNKER HILL, where the Americans fought bravely and successfully for liberty against the power of England.—1703, John Wesley born.—1775, Charlestown, Ms., plundered by the regiments of English red coats, now entrenched beyond the St. Lawrence, set fire to by them in 10 places, and burnt down. General Warren killed at Bunker Hill. His body was stript and burnt within the entrenchment.—1689, Battle of Killicrankie, Claverhouse killed.

JUNE 18. 1838, The bill to do away Imprisonment for Debt in cases under the jurisdiction of the United States Courts, was passed almost unanimously in the Senate of the U. S. The other house of congress paid no attention to the matter, although many may be suffering from this neglect.

1812, WAR AGAINST ENGLAND.—The United States, after suffering for many years every possible insult and injury which the pride of England could inflict, declared war against her. The vote in the Senate was 19 to 13, and in the House of Representatives 79 to 49; in all 98 yeas to 62 nays. Josiah Quincy, and the other leaders of the rich merchants, bankers, traders, money lenders, and that class generally who wished a more splendid government, had voted for every measure of Mr. Madison's government predicated upon a war, to enlist men and prepare the army and navy, but when the vote was taken, these leaders voted in the negative. The federal presses, their orators, the N. York and Boston merchants, even the clergy, goaded the nation into war and urged on England to continue her oppressions—but the moment these same federalists saw America involved in war they raised up a peace party, and never ceased to embarrass the government, threatening and insulting all who loaned it money, and their priests denouncing from the pulpit all who would dare to maintain the honor and amity of these United States. I do not mean that all the federalists did this—far from it—I say, the leaders of that party and many who joined them—all who lusted for unlawful power and hated free institutions—did so—and it appears that of these leaders many were, like Aaron Burr and B. Arnold, at heart enemies to liberty. Thirty-four of these tories, in congress, signed an inflammatory protest addressed to the people of America, and as a whole this war party in peace and peace party in war did more against their country than all the bayonets and fleets of England. These protestors were ☞ Brigham, Bigelow, Breckenridge, Baker, Bleecker, Champion, Chittenden, Davenport, Emott, Ely, Fitch, Gold, Goldsboro', Jackson, Key, Lewis, Law, Mosely, Milnor, Potter, Pearson, Pitkin, Quincy, Reed, Ridgley, Sullivan, Stewart, Sturges, Tallmadge, Taggart, White, Wilson, Wheaton. The peace party and their dupes finally compelled the nation to conclude the war without gaining one object for which it was undertaken; and have since succeeded in spreading monopolies all over the Union to the injury of sound morality and the disgrace of the Christian name. The head quarters of these traitors was Boston, then the richest city of the Union. The Banks collected all the specie they could draw from other parts of the Union; the English government sent its

bills on London to Boston brokers, who eagerly supplied the specie which enabled bloody and brutal England to despatch her Indian allies to murder, burn and destroy their defenceless brethren on the frontier. Such has the spirit of commerce ever been when incited by monopoly—such will it ever be while banks are allowed to issue paper and call it money. At the close of the war the government was in trouble and out of means, but the Jews, federalists, and bankers of Boston were overflowing with wealth, and had bonds on the nation for vast sums, lent on the most grinding and usurious terms.—1815, Battle of Waterloo. England, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Sweden, combine to put down Napoleon the angel of revolution, and are successful. —1839, In the British House of Commons, Mr. Grote's motion to vote by ballot at elections of members of parliament, was lost, 333 to 216.—Same House vote to coerce the Jamaica Legislature, 267 to 257.

1831, NEWTONBARRY MASSACRE.—Some cattle of Patrick Doyle's which had been taken illegally for tithe were exposed for sale, for the benefit of the parson, and 150 yeomanry and police collected, armed with muskets and ball cartridge, to enforce the holy claim by Lord Farnham's agent, and Capt. Graham. When the cattle were set up to auction there was great grumbling, and some of the youths cried out against the act. On this the English Orange power opened a dreadful fire upon the poor farmers and labourers, killed almost thirty honest Irishmen, wounded many, and drove several into the Slaney, where they were drowned. Redress was out of the question. When did Irishmen get justice from an *English* government?

1643, JOHN HAMPDEN died on a Sunday morning of wounds received a few days before at the head of his regiment at the battle of Chalgrove Field, near his birth place. He withstood tyranny and was in public and private life—under all circumstances—a most excellent and eminent man, as ever England or any country produced. A royal tyrant imposed on him a tax equal to $5 illegally—he resisted on principle at the expense of thousands of pounds, and the consequence was the prostration of the monarchy.

JUNE 19. 1216, Magna Charta, or a charter of rights granted to the barons of England unwillingly by King John, at Runnemede, for the benefit of community.—1834, The *Tory* Wesleyan Methodist Conference of England suspend the celebrated Joseph Raynor Stephens from preaching, because he had committed the sins of announcing from the pulpit a petition to parliament for a separation of church and state, and attended a public meeting at Oldham to obtain that object. (*See Minutes of Conference.*)

JUNE 20. 1837, ROYALTY.—William 4th, tyrant of England, called to his last account by death. Victoria proclaimed.—National Debt, costly royalty, Houses of Peers, glory and "the credit system" or making the paper of bankrupt banks pass as if it were money, has brought England, Scotland and Ireland, their 24,306,719 inhabitans to this condition, viz. all the people have to labour very unremittingly, day by day and year after year, for a subsistence—they *must* do it—all except 275,204 persons belonging to the higher classes, nobility, capitalists, bankers, &c. Of these favorites of "the credit system," 179,983 reside in England, 5,204 in Wales, 29,203 in Scotland, and 61,514 in Ireland. Nearly 100 persons are reduced next door to slavery, many below it, to uphold one of these in splendor! These facts are from Marshall's Statistics, paid for by a parliamentary grant.—1813, Sir James Yeo with the Lake Ontario fleet landed off Sodus, N. Y., took all the flour, and then set fire to the village of Sodus and burnt it to the ground.

JUNE 21. 1839, WILLIAM L. MACKENZIE tried yesterday and to-day before Smith Thompson and Alfred Conklin, U. S. Judges, at Canandaigua, charged with beginning, and providing the means for an expedition against the English power in Canada, from Buffalo, Dec. 1837. N. S. Benton, U. S. Attorney. The Jury were Dr. Otis Fuller, Naples, Alfred Nichols, do., William Carter, East Bloomfield, Andrew Rowley, Victor, Ezra Newton, Hopewell, Jacob Salpaugh, Manchester, D. Benton Pitts, Richmond, Seth Gates, Phelps, Moses Black, Seneca, James P. Stanton, Gorham, Valentine Stoddard, Canadice, Booth P. Fairchild, Canandaigua.—Judge Thompson charged the Jury strongly against Mackenzie, and they found a verdict accordingly. He was sentenced to 18 months confinement in Monroe County Jail, and fined ten dollars. N. S. Benton conducted the prosecution for the U. S.—The States evidence were Jos. B. Lathrop, Ex-Police Justice Barton, Ex-Sheriff Lester Brace, Michener Cadwallader. (editor of the Journal,) Wm. C. Hoyt, all of Buffalo, and Christopher Smith, late custom house officer, Niagara Falls. They were most willing witnesses. The Judge said that the conviction left no stain on Mackenzie's moral character; and he made the same remark when sentencing Van Rensselaer afterwards. So then there are political offences in the U. S. Statute Book which

are no offence against good morals or the law of nature, which is the law of God!! The laws of Congress go beyond the sum of the ten commandments.

1839, GEORGE WASHINGTON CASE, of Hamilton, Canada, tried on a similar charge to Mackenzie's. It was proved that he had subscribed or said he gave $60 in aid of an expedition intended against the Canada Tories, which was broke up by the cowardice of those connected with it. Mr. Garrow the marshal, and his deputy, Malcolm, were the chief states evidence, of his admissions when in their custody. —Judges Conklin and Thompson gave him 12 months in jail and $20 fine.

1838, Sir G. Arthur issues a proclamation for the persons engaged in the Short Hills expedition, near Niagara Falls, stops the ferries, and states that the patriots had defeated a detachment of militia, &c., that day.

JUNE 22. 1812, Napoleon declared war against Russia.—1807, The American frigate Chesapeake sailed from Norfolk. Va.—the English ship Leopard overtook her and demanded four sailors, which Commodore Barron refused to give up. In consequence the Leopard attacked the Chesapeake, in a time of profound peace, and wholly unprepared for resistance. Three Americans were killed and 16 wounded, including the Commodore, who struck the American flag, and the English Captain sent an officer on board the Chesapeake, seized four of her crew, had one tried at Halifax and hanged—another died in close confinement—the 3rd and 4th were detained 5 years and then restored to their country. The 3 last named sailors were native Americans.—1679, Battle of Bothwell Bridge, Scotland—the persecuted presbyterians defeated by the royalists, and hundreds murdered in cold blood.

JUNE 23. 1817, James Watson, sen'r, Thistlewood, Preston and Hooper, arraigned before Lord Ellenboro' for treason, and acquitted. Castles, the government witness, was proved to be an infamous character and a hired spy.—46 Englishmen were soon after indicted at Derby for high-treason.—1836, The Act regulating the Deposites of the national revenue, and that it be placed in state, district, and territorial Banks, passed. In May, 1837, said Banks become bankrupt all over the Union, when indebted 30 millions to the nation.

JUNE 24. 1314, BATTLE OF BANNOCKBURN, Scotland. The English king had invaded and conquered all Scotland except the highlands; had taken prisoner and cruelly murdered the gallant Sir William Wallace, the Champion of his country, and cut up his body into four quarters, as the English Viceroy Colborne did with the gallant Chenier's body at St. Eustache, 1837, when the Scotch resolved to be free or die in the attempt, met the English power at Bannockburn, and after a bloody struggle recovered their country and drove their English tyrants out of it, as I trust the Canadians will also do before long. This battle gave occasion for Burns' beautiful ballad of "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled!"—1837, The whig Lord Lieutenant, Marquis of Normanby, issues an order denouncing orange processions as a public nuisance.—1837, The Duke of Cumberland, Grand Master of the Orangemen of Ireland, and uncle to Queen Victoria, becomes King of Hanover, and since that time destroys the free constitution of that country, as the English pretended reform government had done to Canada.—1815, Napoleon surrendered to Capt. Maitland of the Bellerophon, and arrived in Torbay. He was afterwards cruelly banished without cause to a rock in the ocean, by England, and there died.—1781, General Wayne's army and an Indian Chief and his tribe fight a battle with uncommon bravery. The chief and 17 warriors fell; the rest took to flight. Twelve were overtaken, brought back, and we regret to tell it, put to death in cold blood by the General's orders. The Indians at Sandwich lately acted a better part.

JUNE 25. 1839, TRIALS of Dr. Edward A. Theller and General Donald McLeod at Detroit, before Judge Wilkins, whose conduct is represented as having been fair and manly—very different from that of Judge Thompson at Canandaigua. The defendants were acquitted of the charge, which was the same in substance as that against Mackenzie and Case. The indictments against Col's Dodge and Brophy given up.—1838. The House of Representatives at Washington, by a vote of 125 noes to 111 ayes, refused to provide the nation with Treasury vaults, in suitable places, for the public revenue, so that the banks could not borrow and waste it.—1776, Battle of Charleston.

1798, *Abominable Alien Law.* This day the elder Adams approved of a law of congress giving to the president for the time being the power to banish from the United States any or all aliens (every body except American Citizens!) then in the republic or who might enter the same whose residence he might dislike, or whom he might suspect of unreasonable opposition to his government; and if such alien or aliens did not depart forthwith (unless licensed to stay by the president) he or they were to be sent to jail not more than three years; in all this there was to be no jury trial; the president decided. Aliens thus drummed out of the country might take as

much of their goods with them as they conveniently could! This law was chiefly directed against Irish emigrants.

JUNE 26. 1830, Geo. 4 died. William proclaimed.—1836, Abbe Sieyes died at Paris, aged 88. He was a Director and Consul of the French republic, and voted for cutting off the head of Louis 16th.

JUNE 27. 1822, PETER WATSON, Shoemaker, Durham, England, prosecuted, sent to jail and kept there for years, at the suit of the right rev. father in God, Shute Barrington, Lord Bishop of Durham, before the spiritual court of the established or episcopalian church, for refusing to pay the holy father TENPENCE, being in lieu of Easter Dues, an offering hen, Peter's Pence, and Smoke Money. The costs of Court (on the tenpence) reached £1000 sterling. This is the established system set up in Canada in sight of this state, by Colborne and Arthur, under English orders.

JUNE 28. 1836, James Madison died.—1778, Battle of Monmouth.—1838, Lord Durham and his Council pass and promulgate the tyrannical ordinances which occasion his recall. These ordained that Dr. Wolfred Nelson and others should be banished to Bermuda without a trial; and that Mr. Papineau and 16 others who had never been tried or indicted should be hung without a trial if they returned to Canada to be tried—of the latter 16, six were members of the legislature—in a few days after Dr. Nelson and seven others were banished. The Special Council to make this law was appointed at 11 o'clock same day, and the ordinance passed at 12!! Not one of them was connected with Canada—they were C. Buller, Col. Cowper, Admiral Paget, General McDonell and Col. Grey.

JUNE 29. 1837, Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina, died at Buck Spring.—He was an incorruptible patriot. He voted for the last war, but against appropriation bills to uphold it, which had rascally measures of a different description tacked to them. He was a Senator for N. C. and greatly beloved by John Randolph for his sterling integrity and wisdom. He was long the leader of the democracy in Congress. He supported Jefferson, Jackson, and Van Buren, voting for the latter for President. He considered the usurpations of the Supreme Court at Washington the effect of its irresponsibility to the people, and the perpetual salaries of its members; he ascribed the corrupt legislation of congress to the six years independence of the senate and the two years holiday of the house of representatives—and would have substituted annual elections.—1836, Dreadful riots at the Leeds, U. C., Election, by the Orange party, who drove the legally elected candidates from the poll, and returned Jameson, Attorney General (husband of the authoress,) and O. R. Gowan.

JUNE 30. 1685, The Earl of Argyle beheaded for attempting to deliver Scotland from wicked government.—1829, The Tariff Bill, a base scheme to obtain many millions yearly out of the industry of the people, for purposes of corruption, under the control of the party in the majority for the time being, burnt by the people of Columbia, S. C., with the effigies of Clay and Webster its advocates.

1838, The hypocritical Lord Durham invites ADAM THOM, Editor of the Montreal Herald, to his table and seats him at his Council Board. Thom had organized the Doric Club, a society formed to exterminate the Canadians. Five months before he had also proposed to punish the Canadians for their love of independence, thus:—"The punishment of the leaders, however agreeable it might be to the British inhabitants, would not make so deep and so useful an impression on the people as *the sight of strange farmers settled on the farm* of each agitator in each Parish. The sight of the widow and orphan hawking their wretchedness around those wealthy houses of which they should be dispossessed would have a good effect. We must not hesitate in the execution of this project. Special Commissioners should instantly be named with instructions to terminate the trials of this batch of traitors at present in prison. It is ridiculous to fatten fellows all the winter for the gallows."

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

President, MARTIN VAN BUREN, New York—*Vice President*, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, Kentucky—*Secretary of State*, John Forsyth, Georgia—*Sec'y of the Treasury*, Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire—*Secretary of War*, Joel R. Poinsett, South Carolina—*Secretary of the Navy*, James K. Paulding, New York—*Postmaster Gen.*, Amos Kendall, Kentucky—*Atty. Gen.* Felix Grundy, Tenn.

SUPREME COURT.—*Chief Justice*, ROGER B. TANEY—*Associates*, Joseph Story, Smith Thompson, John M'Lean, Henry Baldwin, James M. Wayne, Philip P. Barbour, John Catron, John M'Kinley.

First Quar. 6th, 9. 16. m. N. E.
Full Moon, 14th, 0. 41. e. N.
Last Quar. 22d, 1. 56. m. s. E.
New Moon, 28th, 4. 38. e. W.

M & W Days.		Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Moon south.	Sun's decl.		♍ S.
1	W	4 28	7 32	9 36	2 12	23 7	♌	
2	T	4 28	7 32	10 1	3 5	23 2	♌	
3	F	4 29	7 31	10 24	3 51	22 58	♍	
4	S	4 29	7 31	10 43	4 35	22 53	♍	
5	**D**	4 30	7 30	11 3	5 18	22 47	♎	
6	M	4 30	7 30	11 24	6 1	22 41	♎	
7	T	4 31	7 29	11 45	6 42	22 35	♏	
8	W	4 31	7 29	morn.	7 27	22 28	♏	
9	T	4 32	7 28	0 11	8 14	22 21	♐	
10	F	4 32	7 28	0 42	9 3	22 13	♐	
11	S	4 33	7 27	1 19	9 53	22 6	♑	
12	**D**	4 34	7 26	2 5	10 45	21 57	♑	
13	M	4 34	7 26	3 0	11 37	21 49	♑	
14	T	4 35	7 25	rises.	morn.	21 40	♒	
15	W	4 36	7 24	8 20	0 26	21 30	♒	
16	T	4 37	7 23	8 46	1 13	21 21	♓	
17	F	4 37	7 23	9 7	1 57	21 10	♓	
18	S	4 38	7 22	9 29	2 42	21 0	♓	
19	**D**	4 39	7 21	9 49	3 26	20 49	♈	
20	M	4 40	7 20	10 11	4 10	20 38	♈	
21	T	4 41	7 19	10 35	4 56	20 26	♉	
22	W	4 41	7 19	11 5	5 44	20 15	♉	
23	T	4 42	7 18	11 41	6 38	20 2	♊	
24	F	4 43	7 17	morn.	7 37	19 50	♊	
25	S	4 44	7 16	0 27	8 40	19 37	♋	
26	**D**	4 45	7 15	1 29	9 47	19 24	♋	
27	M	4 46	7 14	2 43	10 52	19 10	♋	
28	T	4 47	7 13	sets.	11 53	18 56	♌	
29	W	4 48	7 12	7 56	aft. 48	18 42	♌	
30	T	4 49	7 11	8 22	1 39	18 28	♍	
31	F	4 50	7 10	8 43	2 25	18 13	♍	

The *European* emigrant may here,
Survey with pride beyond a monarch's
☉ *in Apogee*] spoil,
His honest arms' own subjugated soil;
And summing all the blessings God has given,
3d Sunday aft. Trinity.]
Louisiana Legislature meets.
Put up his patriarchal prayer to Heaven,
That when his bones shall here repose in peace,
The scions of his love may still increase,
☽ *Apogee.* ☌ ♄ ☽ .
And o'er a land where life has ample room,
In health and plenty innocently bloom.
CAMPBELL.

I've noticed on our laird's court-day,
An' mony a time my heart's been wae,
Poor tenant bodies, scant o' cash,
☿ *gr. elon. E.*
5th Sun. after Trinity.
How they maun thole a factor's snash;
He'll stamp an' threaten, curse and swear,
He'll apprehend them, poind their gear;
☌ ☽ 7**s.*] While they maun stan, wi'
☿ *su.* ☌ ☉.] aspect humble,
An' hear it a', an' fear an' tremble.—BURNS.
6th Sun. after Trinity. ☽ *Perigee.*
Better to sit in Freedom's hall,
With a cold damp floor and mouldering wall,
Than to bend the neck and bow the knee,
In the proudest palace of slavery.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.—As soon as the kernel of your rye or wheat has become so hard that you cannot mash it between your thumb and finger, lose no time in cutting it; the kernel is formed into a consistence and will receive more nutriment from the juices of the stalk in the gavel than standing. Grain cut early, will yield more and whiter flour, will waste far less by shelling, and the straw will be worth more than double of that cut late. Look often to your fences. Finish hoeing your corn. Pull flax, if lodged.

JULY 1. IMPRISONMENTS on a charge of High Treason against Victoria, this month, 1838, NIAGARA DISTRICT.—7th, Erastus Warner, farmer, transported 14 years to Botany Bay—William Whitson, tried for his life and acquitted—17th, John W. Brown, 3 years hard labor penitentiary—John Vernon, carpenter, sentenced to be hung, but was sent into slavery—Stephen Hart, James Doan, Wm. Yerks, Sam'l Haslip, Clarke Bowers, tried before Jones and acquitted—Charles and Geo. Malcolm, Neil Brown, Duncan Wilson.—GORE DIS.—8th, Horace Lossing, Calvin Austin, John Fish, Jesse Matthews, and Edy Malcolm.—WESTERN DIS.—Reuben Markham, James Coll, Isaac Phillips. Wm Herrington.—LONDON DIS.—1st, Amos B. Thomas, Jacob Lester, Samuel Forbes, Alex. Leadbetter, Wm. A. Everitt, Amos, Absalom, Jas. G., Uriah and Sylvanus Shaw, Albert Stephens, Robert Taylor, James Tucker, Francis Jones, Abm. Kilburn, David Sherman, Wm. Day, Wm. Jackman, 4th, Jacob B. Allen, Abm. Graves, Jacob Deo, 13th, John and Sam. Day, J. G. Wells, Otis Ingls, Jacob Aubery, Wm. Gibson, Ben. and Wm. Hilaker, John Dennis, Ben. Smith, P. Sullivan, B. West, Henry Spencer, Isaac L. Smith, Da'd Williams, Jno. Long, Jas. Lyons, Christ. Hendershot, (nearly all farmers.)

1778, MASSACRE OF WYOMING.—Two tory scoundrels who were in the pay and had the orders of King George 3d, and whose descendants at this day bask

in the sunshine of royal bounty, Butler and Brandt, the latter a half Indian, organized 400 Indians and 1200 Yankee Tories (the sires of the beggar bankers), and marched for Wyoming on the Susquehannah, Pa. They took possession of the country, about 40 miles square, and murdered in cold blood and unresisting upwards of 2500 men, women and children! Historians unite in this fact, that the Indians were far more gentle than the Yankee Royalists, who destroyed, burnt up, and completely devastated the whole country. Their descendants are yet numerous in Canada, and as cruel as ever. At Wyoming "men, women and children were locked up in the houses, and left to mingle their cries and screams with the flames that seemed to mock the power of an avenging God." The fields of corn were burnt up and the tongues of horses and cattle cut out. As England, her holy bishops and sanctified monarch, (head of Christ's Church!) defender of the faith, paid a large price for each white man's scalp, the Indians were also incited by the hope of gain. As at Wyoming so in Ireland, St Eustache, St. Charles, Beauharnois, the Banks of the Ganges, and the plain of Peterloo; English barbarity and cruelty outdoes and exceeds all the other records in the creation of God.—1691, Taking of Athlone.—1776, Congress appoint Messrs. Jefferson, Adams, R. Sherman, Franklin and R. R. Livingston, a committee (by ballot) to draft the declaration of independence.

JULY 2. 1800, IRISH UNION.—A bill received the royal assent to suppress by bribery and fraud the Irish parliament, destroy the independence of that nation, unite its priesthood with that of England, as the supreme dominant episcopalian church, the Irish aristocracy to send 28 of their lords to the London parliament to vote with 300 English lords, and Dublin, like Edinburgh, to be degraded. All this to go into effect Jan. 1, 1801.—1807, In consequence of the daring insult offered to the United States by the capture of the Chesapeake by an English man of war, President Jefferson orders all British ships to begone out of the Ports of the U. S.

JULY 3. 1838, The BANK OF VICKSBURGH, Mississippi, received a Charter and was organized by the payment into its vaults of two half-eagles, $110 in silver, and $100,000 in the notes of the canal and banking Co. of New Orleans, borrowed for the purpose and duly returned. The bank capital, therefore, was just $120; and the directors reported their own notes to the Bank Commissioners as specie, which they credited without examination. The Bank bought pork in large quantities at Cincinnati at 13 to 14 dollars, and sold it at New Orleans at $27—they raised the price $4 at Cincinnati—paying with checks on themselves, not to be presented for several weeks, or until they had sold the pork and got the cash. They soon went to Davy's Locker, and their shares are now worth only 34.—1608, Quebec founded.—1839, Dr. Fletcher, in the democratic convention sitting at Birmingham, proposes to run the Banks, including the Savings Banks, as these establishments furnish the most powerful means to crush and mislead public opinion, and that too chiefly at the common people's cost. The proposal was agreed to.—1814, Fort Erie surrenders to the Americans under General Brown.

JULY 4. 1836, Mr. Mackenzie issues the first number of "The Constitution," a republican Journal, for an article published in which the government, immediately before the revolt, resolved to arrest him for high treason and crush him.—The Reformers of U. C. defeated at the Elections, by the purchase of the Methodist Conference leaders by Sir F. Head and Lord Glenelg.

REVEREND EGERTON RYERSON, TORONTO.—His father, *if we mistake not*, was from the U. S., a refugee to Nova Scotia, from whence he removed to U. C. and was made a Colonel of Militia, and Justice of the Peace. Egerton was reared for the Methodist Church, and introduced into public life by W. L. Mackenzie, to whom he had submitted a severe criticism on one of Strachan's Sermons, in April 1826. Mr. M. gave it extensive circulation, and Ryerson and his brother William became known to community as thorough republicans. The Methodists soon afterwards concluded to publish a Conference paper, in which, by mixing up religion and methodism with Canadian politics, they could add to their influence, and Ryerson was chosen as its editor. He was ultra-liberal, praised the U. States as the best of all human governments; and acting with Mackenzie, Bidwell, Rolph and others, exerted a strong influence over the public mind. Often have we heard him and his brother William express anxiety for the arrival of the hour in which English power would be crushed forever in Canada. Messrs. Papineau and Viger's career he steadily defended, like Dalton of the Patriot. In 1833 he went to England on *spiritual* business, where Mr. Mackenzie introduced him to Messrs. E. Ellice, Hume and other eminent men. This introduction he artfully used to injnre the reform interest; was taken in tow by Stanley and Glenelg, and by Rev. Jabez Bunting and the other violent tory preachers who rule the Wesleyan Conferences there; aided materially to place the Canadian Methodists under the power of the English Conference; got

large grants of money out of the Canadian Revenue from the English government to prop his order, under the guise of mission grants; struggled hard to obtain a slice or equivalent of the clergy reserves for his order; obtained an equivocal promise, returned to Canada, came out in his press in favor of Sir R. Peel and the tory tyrants of England; slandered his old reforming friends; carried a majority of the methodist preachers in Conference with him; held out the hope to them of pecuniary benefit to their order, independent of the people, and of a $16,000 grant of money promised him by Glenelg to a College at Cobourg which they had tried to establish, in order to have the direction of Education; and obtained the active and zealous co-operation of the whole conference at the last U. C. election of a legislature, to crush the reform majority who had stood up so manfully for a domestic, frugal, responsible government. It was owing to the selfish and mercenary influence of the brothers Ryerson, Ephraim Evans, with the Conference press, the Christian Guardian under their control, that the reformers lost the elections. Egerton Ryerson. then in England, was unwearied in his efforts to promote Sir Francis Head's interest against that of the people, as his letters and conduct fatally show. * * * * * * * * It was well known that if the reformers again carried the elections, and continued united in principle with L. C., the English Government would give way, Head be recalled, and "responsible government," aye Independence, yielded to the Canadas without bloodshed—and Head in his Narrative frankly admits that such would have been the inevitable results had he failed, (p. 420 narrative), which he would have done had Ryerson not been purchased; for all the powers of official corruption would have proved far too weak. unless backed by the alien itinerant Wesleyan leaders. their political and religious journal, and thousands who believed whatever they chose to assert. The defection of the brothers Ryerson brought on the bloodshed of Dec. 1837; encouraged the English government in a violent, merciless career; and the $16,000 to their political academy was duly paid; but the jealousy of Strachan and the Church of England priesthood prevented the slice of the Clergy Reserves from coming to them, and at length Sir Francis cut Ryerson, who, after Bidwell had been banished for his conduct in the early stage of the revolt, suddenly took up his cause, and, as nothing is to be got from the tories now, he joins W. H. Merritt and other greedy and selfish monopolists in crying out for the "responsible government" his venal pen and lying tongue had enabled Head so effectually to withhold. He and his friends see monopoly Banks, Canals, Railroads, Loans, Turnpikes, Internal Improvements, a public debt of millions, and a *party* dividing the spoils, as the grand prize in the lottery of events; and under an independent government such as he will ever be found, sleek and fat, smooth and plausible, on the side where most plunder can be had; clothed with a pretended affection for the people, and a hypocritical petitioning for that divine direction which the mercenary votaries of Mammon secretly ridicule and despise. One of Ryerson's brothers, George, left the reformers and methodists and joined Mr. Irving, and the unknown tongues. He has a chapel of that order in Toronto, and is a tory of the first water. He is connected with Dr. Rolph by marriage, having wedded his sister. Egerton Ryerson knows full well that Colonel Young of Balston, in his famous letter of July, 1836, was about right in asserting that under a republican *form* of government, "*a demagogue of the present day, backed by a disciplined lobby and a few mercenary* presses, can rifle "more plunder from the unborn, than ever surrounded the car of a Roman general." Defeated on one tack he has shifted to another which he hopes to make more profitable. Mr. Hume, M. P. of London, publicly declared in the House of Commons that in the course of a long political life he had never met with any one so utterly worthless and unprincipled as Egerton Ryerson. The writer knows that frank language like this makes enemies, and did he look forward to please parties in order to fill some high office in the state he would be silent. But it never ought to be forgotten in Canada that when Ryerson came back from London hired to sow dissension among the methodist people—till then the bravest of reformers—he proclaimed, that acting on his advice ☞"It is no secret that the exertions of the late Editor of the ☞Guardian *and others connected with him* TURNED THE SCALE in favor ☞of the government at the late elections." On whose heads is the blood that was shed in a constitutional resistance of that faithless and merciless government?

1838, The Bermuda Exiles sail from Quebec.—2000 men meet at St. Rock's, Quebec, to express sympathy with the patriots.—1801, St. Domingo, a black colony, proclaims Independence, and elects L'Ouverture governor—he is supposed to have been poisoned in France, 1803—the French forces surrender prisoners of war.—1813, Fort Schlosser (the scene of the Caroline) taken by the Canadian militia, razed to the ground, and the guard carried off to Canada.—1797, Silas Talbot, agent for impressed American Seamen writes the Sec. of State, that many American sailors so

impressed into English War Ships, had been brought to the gangway and whipt for writing to the agent to obtain their discharge.—1838, Mr. Buchanan's resolutions on the North East Boundary (Maine), adopted by the House of Representatives in Congress unanimously, declare that the U. S. title to all the territory in dispute is just; that it is time it were decided, 50 years being long enough to wait; but that one trial more of a settlement by negociation should be made.—1830, A Christian legislature in New Jersey abolished imprisonment for debt in that state, in honor of Independence day.—1385, The Kingdoms of Scotland and France unite against the usurpations of England, on which Richard 2nd, the English King, invades Scotland, devastates the country with fire and sword, and burns the city of Edinburgh.—1838, Independence kept by Dr. Theller and his comrades in the citadel of Quebec.—1776, DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE; birth day of the nation.—1826, On this anniversary of the national birth day, the 2d and 3d Presidents of the United States, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, who had been among the most determined advocates for independence, and the latter of whom had drawn up that document, died. A very remarkable event. On the same day, 1831, (five years afterwards), James Monroe, 5th president of these states, also died.—1839, The British Parliament pass an act to empower Sir John Colborne, their military agent, to levy taxes from the Canadians and appropriate the same, contrary to the will of the people.

JULY 5. 1830, ALGIERS taken. The French find an immense treasure in it, also 1500 pieces of ordnance and 12 ships of war. Much noise was made about Algerine cruelty, but London is a far worse nest of pirates, robbers and freebooters than ever Algiers was, and Victoria Guelph and her Melbourne crew a viler band than the Dey and his harem.—1779, The English Royal forces land at New Haven, Conn., waste and destroy property, and wantonly cut out the tongue of an infirm old citizen.—1814, The Americans defeat the forces of the tyrants of England, who retreat.

JULY 6. 1838, Nelson C. Reynolds, son of Bishop Reynolds, Belleville, tried at Kingston, U. C., for high treason and acquitted.—1779, FAIRFIELD, Conn., burnt by the English and American Loyalists under Tryon, who went next to Norwalk and committed dreadful acts of barbarity and plunder. At these two towns were burnt 4 places of worship, 162 dwelling houses, 142 barns, 69 store houses, 4 mills, and much shipping. People of America, your cause and that of Canada is one. If the Canadians are enslaved through your apathy, hope not to escape the punishment your selfishness will have merited. Remember, ye are brethren.—1809, Battle of Wagram—the Austrians defeated, and obliged to cry "Peccavi."

JULY 7. 1838, Anson M. Day tried and acquitted at Kingston, U. C., of a charge of high treason.—1831, William Cobbett tried and acquitted in the Court of King's Bench, London, before Lord Tenterden, for libel in enticing the laborers to acts of violence against the government.—1816, R. B. Sheridan died.—1415, John Huss burnt to death for expressing and refusing to abjure his religious opinions.—1807, Peace of Tilsit between France and Russia, when Napoleon's brothers, Joseph, Louis and Jerome were acknowledged as Kings of Naples, Holland and Westphalia. Where are their thrones now?

JULY 8. 1838, Christr. Lafontaine, Samuel Marsh, Asa Lewis, Peter Orr, Chas. Marsh, and Wm. A. Forward, tried for high treason at Kingston, U. C. and acquitted, after a long imprisonment.—1838. Honble. Peter Robinson died at Toronto. This loyal leech was brother to the Chief Justice—was elected member of the Canada Legislature for York County, and succeeded by Mackenzie. He was once a great reformer, but sold the cause for money. In 1819 he voted for a law to make it criminal for Canadians to meet and complain of grievances—he got many offices, and yet 7000 dollars a year proved insufficient for his and the family's rapacity—he Swartwouted $80,000 of the public money entrusted to him. Robinson was of the family that aided the traitor Arnold's escape—and an anxious plotter to crush the very power which had thrown wealth into his lap!

JULY 9. 1797, Edmund Burke died.—1754, General Braddock defeated by the French and Indians.—1839, RICE, (Irish traitor) Chancellor of the Exchequer, informs the English Parliament that 35,000 regular troops and forces raised in the country, are now upheld in Canada and New Brunswick, and paid by England to preserve loyalty and keep down the people. So, in 1746, about 35,000 English bayonets were employed to keep the Scotch under the yoke. And at the close of the revolt of 1798, until the act of Union had reduced Ireland to the degraded rank of an English province, 114,000 soldiers were paid by England and kept in Ireland to coerce its brave, but divided people.

JULY 10. 1447, Columbus born.—1509, John Calvin born.

JULY 11. 1836, LEVI WOODBURY promulgates General Jackson's treasury circular, directing all purchases of public lands to be paid in specie, except those made within a given time, by actual settlers.—Mr. W. is a native of New Hampshire of which he was the governor in 1823—in 1817 he was admitted to the bar as a lawyer—in 1817 he took a seat on the bench as a judge of the Superior Court—in 1825 he presided as Speaker of the Legislature—from the Speaker's chair he was sent to the U. S. Senate for his native state—in 1831 he became naval secretary under General Jackson—opposed the re-charter of the Monster—became Secretary of the Treasury—was consulted as to the removal of the deposites, after the U. S. Bank had resolved to employ large sums to procure a re-charter by corrupt means—was favorable to the state banks' obtaining the public money—and probably did the best he could to select more honest ones, though he failed.—1767, John Quincy Adams born.—1838, *Bank of Mississippi and Commercial Bank of Natchez, at Brandon.*—The roguish directors of the former have borrowed all the capital except $18,345!! The directors of the latter had subscribed for nearly all the stock and discounted their own notes to pay the instalments. Such a system is a disgrace to those who having universal suffrage, use it so as to allow knaves to cheat society.

JULY 12. 1839, Hugh Carmichael, Wm. Kirkup, John Alves and others, refugees at Cincinnati, send a draft on N. Y. for $64 to Mackenzie in jail, and thereby prevent the stoppage of his Gazette.—1690, Battle of the *Boyne*, Ireland. Dutch William, with his paper money, E. I. Co. bribes, national debt, monopoly banking and Glencoe massacring, gains the day.

1812, GENERAL HULL issues his proclamation from "Head Quarters, Sandwich," "to the Inhabitants of Canada,' telling them, that "Separated by an immense ocean and an extensive wilderness from Great Britain, you have no participation in her councils—no interest in her conduct. You have felt her tyranny, you have seen her injustice. Many of your fathers fought for the freedom and independence we now enjoy. Being children therefore of the same family with us, and heirs to the same heritage, the arrival of an army of friends must be hailed by you with a cordial welcome. You will be emancipated from tyranny and oppression, and restored to the dignified station of freemen. Had I any doubt of eventual success, I might ask you assistance, but I do not. I come prepared for every contingency—I have a force which will break down all opposition, and that force is but the vanguard of a much greater." The farmers joined him by thousands and were betrayed to their ruin.—Seven were hung on Burlington Heights in one day! Messrs. Mackenzie and Case have received from the power which placed the above words in Hull's mouth a cell in a penitentiary!!—1691, Battle of Aughrim, Ireland.—1839. Mr. Attwood of Birmingham, presents in the English House of Commons, the petition of the Chartists of England and Scotland, signed by upwards of twelve hundred and eighty thousand men, demanding universal suffrage, (as in this state,) vote by ballot, a fair and equal representation in the legislature, the payment of wages to be made to their representatives, that the elections of members of parliament be annual instead of once in 7 years, and that the extent of a man's property or estate should no longer be a test of his fitness for legislating.

JULY 13. 1791, PAPER MONEY OF DENMARK.—This year the Danish specie Bank was set up as a substitute for the Royal Bank, which had cheated the common people. The new bank was under the check of that cormorant "government." Its capital represented 2,400,000 crowns of 110 cents each, and were payable in specie, or in the notes of the old royal bank at the rate they fetched in specie. It could issue nearly twice the number of notes in value to the cash in the vault. Royalty and the Bank violated the law and turned pickpocket of the people. The Bank before that had flooded the country with notes it could not pay; so did the new bank. Cash fled from Denmark; shinplasters of 9 to 20 cents were the royal currency, and in 1813, eighteen hundred crowns in the promises of the bank were sold for one silver crown. The bible tells us that man is a fraudulent, cheating, dishonest animal; with a "heart deceitful above all things and desperately wicked," and all history proves that it tells the truth.

JULY 14. 1798, ADAMS'S SEDITION LAW.—This day the elder Adams approved of a law of congress directed against the liberty of the press and the constitutions of the U. S. and of several individual states, to punish with a fine of not over $5000 and a jail residence of not more than FIVE YEARS!! any persons combining with *intention* to oppose any measure of the government of the U. S.; or to impede the operation of any U. S. law; or to intimidate any official from performing his duty; or, with said intent, shall advise or attempt any riot or unlawful assembly, whether said advice or attempt shall have the proposed effect or not. Defendant to find security after the five years, &c. And if any one wrote or printed any false and

malicious writings, to bring government or congress into contempt or disrepute, or to stir up sedition or excite unlawful combination, he was to have not more than two years of the jail and pay not more than 2000 dollars.

1789, THE BASTILE, Paris, taken by the people's forces, the governor and other officers killed for their perfidy, and the key sent to Gen. Washington.—1817, Madame de Stael died.—1789, The French Revolution, which overwhelmed the nobility, crown and titled clergy, commenced.—1327, Peace between Scotland and England, Edward 2d acknowledges the independence of Scotland and Robt. Bruce as its king.—1788, Federal Constitution ratified by Congress.

JULY. 16. 1674, Dr. Isaac Watts born.—SALT. The GLOBE concludes an article thus: "Monopolies seem to be the curse of the times; "nothing too great nor too little for them, and the banks foremost in the "odious work—cotton, flour, beef, salt, lead, pork, butter, wool, etc." The banks would be more cautious if they lent money instead of notes of hand. In the west the tax on salt and bank paper loans enables speculators to give bad measure and charge five prices for an indifferent article. Liverpool boiled salt may be bought out of the ship at 15 or 16 cents per bushel if the duty was off; and sea salt made by the sun, pure, strong and better than the Liverpool, could be bought at any seaport of the Union at, 6, 7 or 8 cents out of the ship, were the American duty off. To farmers salt is invaluable for their stock, &c.

JULY 17. 1838, Durham and Colborne caused the Yankees from Buffalo to be invited to a review of the English forces on the Banks of the Niagara. He writes Lord Glenelg that the effect was "as great and salutary as could be desired" [i. e.] the Americans were put in fear!!

JULY 18. 1832, The London Monthly Magazine proposes to pay upwards of a thousand millions of the National Debt of England by selling off the crown land, church and corporation property, decayed charities, Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals and Holyrood House.

JULY 19. ROTHSCHILD. Suppose the whole loans from the 900 banks in the United States, 500 millions of dollars, the specie in their vaults 27 millions (for one sends the same keg of dollars to the other, and they report in turn and often with the same specie), and their paper (bank notes only) in circulation 130 millions, I would be justified in asserting that the 10,000 officers and directors of these 900 banks, have on the average borrowed, or endorsed which is the same thing, an amount equal to all the specie and all the notes in circulation, being considerably more than the capital stock of all the banks in the republic. Had we not known that the Israelites worshipped Aaron's Calf, and the Egyptians and other nations a great variety of foolish things it would have passed belief that in this day enlightened Englishmen. Irishmen, Canadians, and Americans, would make gods of a genteel species of pickpockets! But so it is. Rothschild the unbelieving usurer and Jew, could not borrow £200, thirty years ago in Manchester; but he had the slight of hand of the paper money system, and by this trick died worth four millions sterling, or nineteen millions of dollars, the interest of which at 7 per cent. is one million and thirty thousand dollars yearly, or nearly 3000 dollars a day. All this flowed from paper worshippers!!

JULY 20. 1785, MAHMOUD THE 2ND, Sultan of Turkey, born at constantinople—ascended the throne Augt. 11th, 1808—caused his brother Mustapha to be murdered, as his brother had caused the murder of Sultan Selim, also 33 chief officers and many women of the seraglio; he also destroyed the Grand Vizier. 30,000 men were slain in Constantinople, from May 1807 to Nov. 1808, also 4000 women—in 1812 he drove the Russians across the Danube—in 1826 he destroyed the Janissaries, slaying 6000 of them at once—he was playful with his children—fond of European customs—of good appearance. He died July 1, 1839, aged 54 years, and his son, a youth of 17, advised by his brothers-in-law, reigns in his stead.—1746, J. Barwick, James Dawson, Geo. Fletcher, Tho. Tyddall, Z. Chadwick,

T. Deacon, Andrew Blood and David Morgan, English and Welsh men, hanged in London for their love of liberty and hatred to Brunswick tyranny. Their bowels and hearts were taken out and burned before their eyes while they yet lived; they were hung five minutes only; their bodies were quartered, and the heads of Townley and Fletcher placed on Temple Bar, London, where they remained many years. This is the government which God in his providence permits to curse the face of the earth in half of North America, in 1839. Judge Jones, a demon in human shape passed a sentence like the above on 16 Americans and Canadians a few months ago at Niagara.

JULY 21. 1796, Robert BURNS, the Scottish poet, died.—1683, Lord William Russell beheaded in London for his advocacy of liberty in opposition to arbitrary power. His relative, Lord John Russell introduced the resolves into the English parliament which caused revolt in Canada.

JULY 22. WESTERN N. YORK USURERS.—Not long since a case came to be tried before Judge Dayton which disclosed some more of the villainy of the banks. The Cashier of one of the Rochester Banks prosecuted for the value of a note, and the defendant pleaded that the transaction was dishonest and usurious, and brought the president of another Rochester Bank to prove it. This president swore that defendant was greatly distressed for money then, though he said he would be abundantly able to pay. He (witness) refused to discount his note in his official capacity of president of a safety fund bank, at 7 per cent, but as Mr. S——— he did so at the rate of 3 per cent a month (or 36 per cent per annum) Witness discounted other notes at same rates, and disposed of them to the cashier of another Rochester Bank (very probably for an equal amount of paper just as HONESTLY (!!!) acquired,) but neither of them officially told the other that there had been fraud in the transaction. This other cashier, he said, discounted the notes at 7 per cent to him (the dishonest president), and the judge decided that the transaction was legal, while the convenient law officer put his conscience and oath of office in his pocket, and left the self-convicted usurer unprosecuted. This is a common occurrence with these nuisances the banks; they find what good notes are offered; lend funds to officers and directors, while they refuse the most solvent notes of merchants and manufacturers; and then with the funds so borrowed meet the men of business elsewhere and propose to accommodate them at 3 per cent a month or to give 640 dollars in paper for a note of 1000 due a year hence. Even this Jewish hug they squeeze tighter by importing Essex or using Corporation or other worthless or depreciated trash to transact the business in, which the broker shaves their dupes for, changing at 4 to 6 per cent more. If Americans tolerate such things why should they wonder that people in Bengal bow before Juggernaut?

JULY 23. 1839, Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, of American royalist birth and breeding, who said in parliament he wished the Canadas at the bottom of the ocean, died, in England, aged 80. 1803, IRELAND REVOLTS.—This attempt to recover freedom and establish a republic was headed by Messrs. McNally, Emmet and other true hearted Irishmen. They attempted this evening to besiege Dublin Castle, but failed—they took possession of the city, but were overpowered by the Orangemen and hireling soldiery.—Mr. Emmet's death and gallant defence all readers are acquainted with.—It is hoped that Mr. McN. may live to see English power prostrate on both continents.

JULY 24. 1783, Bolivar born.—1827, James Stuart, then Attorney General of L. C., openly threatens, abuses, and injures the ELECTORS of Sorel, Wm. Henry, to induce them to vote against Dr. Wolfred Nelson for their M. P. P.—England dismisses him for so doing, and then makes him chief justice!!!

JULY 25. 1814, Battle of the Falls of NIAGARA or LUNDY'S LANE—said to have been the most bloody and hot fought action ever de-

cided in Canada—out of 9000 men 1738 were either killed or wounded. Col. Miller charged and carried the English artillery.—1792, The Duke of Brunswick, on behalf of the continental despots, issued his manifesto against the principle of equal rights in France, declaring that his army "will inflict on those who shall deserve it, the most exemplary and ever memorable and avenging punishments, by giving up the city of Paris to military execution, and exposing it to military execution," &c. But so long as republicanism held sway in France, the duke's scheme to renew the reign of kings, tithes, priests and nobles proved abortive.

JULY 26. 1830, The French Ministers report to that whited sepulchre, Charles 10th, that the press must be restricted for its factiousness, and the Parliament reconstructed because of its democracy. Charles's ordinances against the press and the people, appeared in the Monit ur of this morning; the editors meet and boldly protest.

JULY 27. 1838, THE BRANDON BANK, or "Mississippi and Alabama Rail Road Company," had their affairs at this date enquired into by state commissioners, who report that the company had in cash $38,000, and owed six millions besides the two millions of stock, much of it imaginary—that they had become dealers in cotton wool and had $360,000 value in it on hand, and had shipped 3 millions' worth and drawn for 1 1-4 millions—that the bank held EXECUTIONS against the people for 1 1- millions, and has issued its promises to pay next year at this time for $360,000—that (with only $38 000 in specie) it has its notes or bills payable on demand in cash scattered through the states to the amount of nearly 4 millions of dollars!!!—that its rail road expenditure was only $234,000 (out of 8 millions!!!)—that it had a variety of agency paper issuing banks, and was monopolizing trade and merchandize—that it owed $520,000 to depositors in its MONEY shop!—that the paper in circulation far exceeded the lawful limit, and as the bank could not pay its promises those who had them sold them at 60 or 70 cents for a dollar, which the public lost, and the cheating directors and their brethren in roguery gained—that the two millions of stock or capital had never been paid in money; those who became shareholders gave their notes!!! or mortgaged property; and a chosen few of Yankee, Scotch, Irish, English and OTHER gamblers got the management of fortune's wheel, with power to make mankind dishonest as far as example would do it—that while the public is suffering by depreciated paper, the bankers, who trade on moonshine, will make 750,000 dollars of profit during the year, and more than that, IF IT CHOSE to go into market and buy up its own vile fraudulent trash of bankrupt promises at 35 per cent discount, it might realize other $800,000, while the people would lose—it would thus, in one year, plunder the state of a million and a half of dollars, on scarcely any capital at all!! The Commissioners state the way this villainous concern was got up. "The mode by which such enormous profits are realized without either capital or labor, is very simple. A charter is first obtained from the Legislature. A small portion of stock is to be paid in, before the bank goes into operation. A few honest planters desirous of promoting the improvement of the country, which the bank promises, take stock in good faith and pay it up in bona fide capital. Those, however, who are experienced in these matters, pay up as little as possible. But as the latter are financiers, they are elected to manage the bank. They soon discount paper for themselves and other stockholders of financial abilities. With this they buy more property, to secure more stock, to get more discounts, to buy more property, to secure more stock. &c. &c. and finally they are able to write a very respectable capital, upon which they are permitted to issue double the amount. If, however, the wants of the people are very pressing, they disregard the limits of the charter, and issue AD LIBITUM. The stockholders of the bank are now in a fair way of making money, or at least of acquiring the property of the people within the sphere of their operations. Nothing can arrest their career

of gain but a return to specie payments, and this they will endeavor to postpone as long as possible. So long as a few men can draw a profit of more than 50 per cent from the labor of the country, for merely writing their name on a slip of paper promising to pay their own bank any given amount, it is natural that they should endeavor to protract their harvest." They add, that a few stockholders, by the art and mystery of banking, have taken from the productive industry of Mississippi, $750,000 in one year on a capital the legitimate interest of which would not exceed $50,000 at 7 per cent. Our Canadian friends, who are plundered wholesale by Arthur & Co in this way will now perceive that the HAMILTON MERRITT family are not extinct yet in the United States. But to continue :

The honorable and intelligent state commissioners, Messrs. L. A. Besancon, E. F. Calhoun, and James Hogan, show that of the funds of the Brandon Bank, the 10 Directors had borrowed from the chest of the Bank nearlp four times the amount of capital said to be paid in—in short, they had borrowed about three millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars themselves ! ! ! and had pledged 310 slaves, 53,000 acres of land, and 1121 bales of cotton to the bank as security. What madness it is for honest farmers to build up banks to help the public ! It seems that when the Bank refused to pay its debts, attachments were lodged in Biddle's Bank for 29,000 dollars for protested notes, on which Biddle began to protest the checks of the Brandon Bank, although he had large sums belonging to it in the U. S. Bank, in order that its other creditors might not know how to obtain their honest demands. The honor of the Bank and his own character required that he should have paid the Brandon Bank's checks so long as he had several hundred thousand dollars of its funds in his hands ; yet this is the artful, keen gambler whom a party on this continent would have made treasurer of the United States, and placed its treasury in a national bank ; he the regulator ; foreigners the stockholders ! The Commissioners conclude by declaring, that of the 40 banks in the state, some have acted in WORSE faith to the public, others better ! ! !

1839, WILLIAM ALVES, J. G. Parker, Randal Wixson, Leonard Watson, Paul Bedford, Finlay Malcolm, James Brown, Robert Walker and Ira Anderson, Canadian prisoners, took passage in the Wellington from Liverpool to America, after suffering years of English cruelty and oppression. They owe their deliverance from the horrid grasp of the English government to Wm. H. Ashurst their disinterested solicitor, and to Messrs. Falconer, Roebuck, Hill and Fry their counsel. Mr. Hume, Lord Brougham and other benevolent characters did much for them, and the liberal press aided them. Four days after they sailed for England from Quebec the year before, a plan was formed and within an hour of being put into execution which would have enabled them to sieze the Captain and hands and steer the vessel into an American port—the irons were sawn off some of the stoutest of them, when Jacob BEEMER from the London District, U. C. proved a Judas, and informed the captain of their design. This wretch, though tried in Canada, has not been banished with the 14 brave Canadians his baseness has sent to N. S. Wales, but is yet in England.—1758, Louisbourg, Cape Breton, with 221 cannon, 18 mortars, and 5637 warriors taken by the English from France. Louisbourg was afterwards destroyed.—1833, Barnabas Bidwell, a sincere reformer, faithful friend, and public benefactor, died at Kingston, U. C. aged 69 years and 11 months.—1830, The French Editors attempt to publish their Journals in spite of Charles' unlawful ordinances—the royal police and troops sieze and destroy the types and presses—the printers resist, and editors, publishers, journeymen and apprentices prepare to fight for liberty.

JULY 28. 1837, Great meeting of Reformers at DOEL'S BREWERY, Toronto. They applaud the Lower Canadians, resolve to make common

cause with them in their opposition to English Tyranny; propose a convention of reformers, a delegation to L. Canada, and the division of the colony into districts and societies, on the Irish plan of '98.

1830, The first of THE THREE glorious DAYS in Paris. The people and their republican leaders fight bravely—their doctrinaire lawyers and deputies waver. Perrier, Guizot, and Dupin act a pitiful part. The Great Lafayette arrives in Paris and is appointed commander in chief.—1839, Saml. Peter Hart and others arrested at Cobourg, with arms. They were tried in Sept., and Henry J. Moon, the informer, with James Stuart and another were the Queen's Evidence. Hart and the others were convicted, and sentenced to 5 to 7 years in the penitentiary. Letters were sworn to and produced in court which shewed that Hart, when Editor of the Telegraph at Lewiston, acted as a spy for the Hamiltons, and offered for £300 to go fully into the Judas trade for Arthur.

JULY 29. 1830, Charles the 10th, forgetful of the lessons of the previous 40 years, endeavored to subvert the French constitution, destroy the liberty of the press, and finally to take back from the people of France those rights and lands which they had wrested from an aristocracy less cruel and heartless than the banking monopolists of these states. The people resisted, and this was the 2d of three days which ended in banishing a traitor king a second time from France, and sending his ministers to a dungeon. 1500 Citizens of France were declared by the nation soon afterwards to be entitled to honorary decorations for their services during the three glorious days —the King said they should have the decorations if they would swear fidelity TO HIM. One thousand of them met and to a man decided in the negative. They said we swear to be faithful to the people, but that did not suit the royal person.

JULY 30. 1838, ESCAPE FROM FORT HENRY.—Messrs. Montgomery, Morden, Reid, Anderson, Stewart, Marr, Kennedy, Chase, Brophy, Stogdill, Tracy, M. & T. Shepard, Parker and Watson, escape from Fort Henry, U. C.—the two latter are retaken.—1829, Daniel O'Connell elected member for Clare County by acclamation, at which time he gave a solemn pledge to the Irish people never in life to cease his exertions till the 250,000 Irish freeholders who had been disfranchised and their rights subverted as a set off against the emancipation bill, should be restored, which rights the 40 shilling freeholders of Ireland have not again obtained.

JULY 31. 1837, Adjourned meeting of REFORMERS of Toronto at Doel's Brewery; they agree to a declaration of grievances, rights and duties, recommend auxiliary associations, a convention, and to stand by the Lower Canadians. W. L. Mackenzie appointed agent and corresponding secretary, a committee of vigilance nominated, members to convention elected for city, and resolutions for non-consumption of English manufactures agreed to.—1836, Capt. Burwell announces that his brother the M. P. P., who had got about 70,000 acres of public lands, and been a most vindictive enemy of the reformers, (he who moved the gift of a sword to McNab for murdering his countrymen), WAS ACCIDENTALLY BORN IN THE UNITED STATES, that he "WAS BROUGHT THROUGH THE WILDERNESS IN A BASKET WITH A BOTTLE OF MILK "TO BALANCE HIM AGAINST AN ELDER SISTER CARRIED IN LIKE MANNER ON THE "OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE HORSE!"

UNITED STATES COURTS IN NEW YORK.

DISTRICT COURTS.—Southern District—*New York*, 1st Tues. of each month.—Northern District—*Albany*, 3d Tues. in Jany.—*Utica*, 2d Tues. in July—*Rochester*, 3d Tues. in May—*Buffalo*, 2d Tues. in Oct.

CIRCUIT COURTS.—Southern District—*New York*, Last Monday in Feby.; 1st Monday in April: last Monday in July and November.—Northern District—*Albany*, 3d Tuesday in Oct.—Canandaigua, Tuesday after the 3d Monday in June.

1840.] AUGUST—EIGHTH MONTH. [31 DAYS.

☽ *First Quar.* 5th, 0. 24. m. w.
○ Full Moon, 13th, 2. 26. m. s. w.
☽ *Last Quar.* 20th, 7. 30. m. s.
● New Moon, 27th, 1. 59. m. N. E.

M&W Days.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Moon south.	Sun's decl.	☉ S.
1 S	4 51	7 9	9 4	3 9	17 58	♍
2 **D**	4 52	7 8	9 24	3 53	17 43	♎
3 M	4 53	7 7	9 46	4 36	17 27	♎
4 T	4 54	7 6	10 11	5 20	17 11	♏
5 W	4 55	7 5	10 41	6 8	16 55	♏
6 T	4 56	7 4	11 10	6 56	16 38	♐
7 F	4 57	7 3	morn.	7 47	16 22	♐
8 S	4 58	7 2	0 0	8 38	16 5	♑
9 **D**	4 59	7 1	0 51	9 31	15 48	♑
10 M	5 1	6 59	1 52	10 22	15 30	♒
11 T	5 2	6 58	2 57	11 10	15 12	♒
12 W	5 3	6 57	3 55	11 57	14 54	♓
13 T	5 4	6 56	rises.	morn.	14 36	♓
14 F	5 5	6 55	7 36	0 42	14 11	♈
15 S	5 6	6 54	7 56	1 26	13 59	♈
16 **D**	5 8	6 52	8 19	2 10	13 40	♉
17 M	5 9	6 51	8 42	2 56	13 21	♉
18 T	5 10	6 50	9 9	3 44	13 1	♊
19 W	5 11	6 49	9 43	4 36	12 42	♊
20 T	5 13	6 47	10 25	5 32	12 22	♋
21 F	5 14	6 46	11 19	6 33	12 2	♋
22 S	5 15	6 45	morn.	7 36	11 42	♌
23 **D**	5 17	6 43	0 26	8 40	11 22	♌
24 M	5 18	6 42	1 42	9 42	11 1	♍
25 T	5 20	6 40	3 2	10 39	10 40	♍
26 W	5 21	6 39	4 20	11 31	10 19	♎
27 T	5 22	6 38	sets.	aft. 19	9 58	♎
28 F	5 23	6 37	7 12	1 6	9 37	♏
29 S	5 25	6 35	7 32	1 51	9 16	♏
30 **D**	5 26	6 36	7 54	2 34	8 54	♐
31 M	5 27	6 33	8 17	3 19	8 33	♐

AUGUST 4. 1781, COL. ISAAC HAYNES, an American Patriot, HUNG *North Carolina Elections this month.*] 1st. LAMMAS DAY.] by order of Lord 7th Sunday after Trinity.] Rawdon and a 3rd, *Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mis-* ☌ ♃ ☽.] *souri and Alabama Elections.* band of robbers from England, at Charles- 6th, *Tennessee Election.*] town, S. C., ☽ Apogee. ♄ ☽.] for being found in arms in defence of the rooftrees of his country, and employed raising a regiment. His 10th, *St. Lawrence.*] wife died of grief—his son saw the execution and was bereaved of his reason, as the ☽ eclipsed, visible.] following extract ☌ ☿ ☉. in.] from the Life of Marion will ☌ ♅ ☽.] show: "Colonel Haynes was 9*th Sun. aft. Trin.*] conducted to the place of execution loaded with irons. His son accompanied him. When they came in sight of the gallows, the father said ☌ ☽ 7*s.] 'That tree is the boundary of my life and of all my life's sorrows. Beyond that, the wicked cease from troubling 10*th Sun. after Trinity.* ☽ Perigee.] ☌ ♂ ☽. ☿ Station.] and the weary are ☌ ☿ ☽.] at rest. Don't lay too much to heart our separation from you; it will be ☉ Eclipsed, invisible.] but short. 'Twas but lately your dear mother died. To-day I die. And you, my son, though but young, 11*th Sunday after Trinity.*] must shortly follow us." "Yes, my father," replied the youth, "I shall shortly follow you," And on seeing his father in the hands of the executioner, and then struggling in the halter, he stood like one transfixed and motionless with horror. Till then he had wept incessantly; but as soon as he saw that sight, the fountain of his tears was staunched, and he never wept more. It was thought that grief, like a fever, burnt inwardly, and scorched his brain, for he became indifferent to every thing around him, and often wandered as one disordered in his mind. At times, he took lessons from a fencing master, and talked of going to England to fight the murderer of his father. But the God who made him had pity on him, and sent death to his relief. He died INSANE, and in his last moments often called on the name of his father, in terms that brought tears from the hardest hearts."

[Free and highly favored people of America, your vile, dishonest paper currency and corporations are paving the way for a general depravity of manners, and inflicting on Canada scenes like the above; and, if not remedied, may, ere long, once more familiarize yourselves with similar horrors. The HEROES of Charleston have proved at Schlosser that they have not forgotten to be merciless from want of practice in cruelty.]

FARMER'S CALENDAR.—Every fair day, for a while, open the doors to give fresh air to your barns filled with hay, grain and hot steam. Sow winter grain, better early than late. Attend to your nurseries. Clear out ditches. Propagate fruits generally by inoculation. Choose a cloudy day, when the sap in the stalks is in full spring.

AUG. 4. 1838, Jonas Jones, the son of an old American tory of the bitterest feelings towards republicans, sits in court at Niagara, and sentences 16 Canadians and Americans, thus, "That you and each of you be taken to the jail from whence you came, and that on the 25th day of the present month of August, you and each of you be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead; then your bodies are to be quartered; and may God have mercy on your souls." The horror which this ENGLISH sentence inspired was the cause of the Salina meeting soon after, and the first powerful stimulus to the Prescott expedition. To drive such a hellish power off the continent of America was considered to be doing God good service. We think so still. The names of the brave, faithful and honest men whom Jones had limited to a life of three weeks, were Saml. Chandler, Benjamin Waite, John Grant, Murdoch McFadden, James McNulty, George Buck, George Cooley, David Taylor, Norman Mallory, James Waggoner, Lynus Miller, Garret Van Camp, John Vernon, Wm. Reynolds, and Alexr. McLeod. Some of these noble spirits are now in slavery in Van Dieman's Land, one or two of them may be in eternity. A bad character called Daniels, editor of the N. Y. Gazette, urges the Canada government to hang all the Americans they can lay their hands upon who have been aiding the Canadians, and desires more Canadian blood!

AUG. 5. 1838, O'CONNELL describes the English Parliament as the swindlers of Irelaud. He might have added, "and of the world." He writes to his countrymen, "*It is in vain to watch over the cause of Ireland, with an uncongenial and unsympathising Parliament. Oh! what wretches we were, who did not prefer ten thousand deaths to the extinction of our domestic legislature, Irishmen!—blessed be God—there is a remedy. Whenever you are worthy of being a nation again, you will be so—you shall be so.* Unmoistened with tears and unstained with blood was the first assertion of Irish legislative independence; and such and no other, *must* be the recovery of our national rights. For I distinctly tell you, that *every day convinces me, more and more, that Ireland has no prospect of obtaining justice, save from a domestic legislature. At present she is treated by the predominant factions in England either with open hostility or hypocritical swindling.*"

AUG. 7. 1839, Number 1 of *Le Patriote Canadien,* the first *French* Gazette devoted to the Canadian cause, in the U. S., published at Burlington, Vt., by Mr. Duvernay, formerly of the H. of A., L. C.

AUG 8. WEATHER PROPHETS are all cheats or dupes of others. No man living can tell what sort of weather it will be the week after; far less whether it will be fair or foul, thaw or frost, cold or warm, on any particular day months and years after. In a republic, every imposition upon human credulity should be carefully guarded against, for they tend to evil. We are sorry to see the anti-slavery almanack filled with weather predictions, which its editors know to be an insult and a mockery of their benevolent readers' understandings.

AUG. 9. 1830, Louis Philippe proclaimed King of the French.—1839, The U. S. Steamer St. Lawrence, hailed in the river, near Brockville, by an English armed schooner, ordered to hoist her colours, three musket shots fired at her, and a cannon got in readiness to fire, but the steamer was out of reach.—1812, The combined English and Indian savages, under Tecumseh and Major Muir, attack 600 Americans, part of Hull's army, under Col. Miller, who fired once, charged the English with the bayonet and routed them.

1838, Quebec, *Lord Durham to Lord Glenelg:* "My sole purpose is to impress upon your Lordship my own conviction, which has been formed by personal experience, that even the best informed persons in England can hardly conceive the disorder or disorganization which, to a careful enquirer on the spot, is manifest in all things pertaining to government in these colonies. Such words scarcely express the whole truth; not government merely, but SOCIETY ITSELF SEEMS TO BE DISSOLVED; the vessel of the state is not in great danger only, but looks like a complete wreck."

AUG. 12. 1835, GRIEVANCE REPORT.—This day was published and circulated gratis in Upper Canada, 2000 copies of a 600 page octavo volume on Grievances, closely printed. It was printed by order of the House of Assembly, which adopted it, and occasioned the removal of Sir J. Colborne from the gov

ernment. This was one of seven reports drawn out in 1835, by a committee of which Mackenzie was chairman; Gibson, Waters and Morrison acting with him. Other 500 copies were printed with the Journals, and did much to fan the flame of discontent against the vile system which was laid bare by incontrovertible facts. The committee took as the basis of their proceedings, Lord Goderich's despatches and correspondence with Mr. Mackenzie, who had been the bearer of petitions signed by a majority of the male adults in U. C. against a rotten paper currency, a dominant priesthood, a colonial oligarchy, &c. Lord Glenelg replied to the report by a dispatch sent by Sir F. B. Head, which Mackenzie coaxed Head to send to the Assembly entire. Part of it he instantly copied and sent to Quebec to the legislature there, who were so enraged at its duplicity that they never afterwards voted a shilling to support the government.

AUG. 13. 1839, SPIRIT OF '76, a new daily journal commenced at Detroit, by the celebrated Dr. Theller.—1838, The Newfoundland House of Assembly refuse to grant money to defray the costs of government.

AUG. 14. 1795, NATIONAL GRATITUDE.—That without the men, ships, arms, and treasure of France, the United States could not have achieved their independence, is clear. Yet what was the return they made that gallant nation when struggling for the like freedom from foreign and domestic tyrants? This day the President and senate ratified a treaty of perpetual friendship, navigation and commerce with England's aristocracy, America's ancient tyrant, commonly called Jay's treaty, broke faith with France in her hour of trouble, when the despots of the old world had combined against her, and refused her any aid whatever. The democrats opposed this course, but in 1837-8 acted just the same part towards the Canadians. The House of Representatives asked the President to lay before them the correspondence what had passed relative to Jay's treaty; also his instructions to Jay, but he refused, and no wonder! The honest and faithful republicans were greatly agitated at this most unequal treaty, which conceded every thing to toryism.

AUG. 15. 1824, GENERAL LAFAYETTE arrived at New York on a visit to the United States. Concerning his progress through the Union, Lord Brougham, in his sketches, tells us, that "Half a century after the cause of Independence had first carried him across the Atlantic, the soldier of liberty in many climes, the martyr to principles that had made him more familiar with the dungeon than with the palace of which he was born an inmate, now grown gray in the service of mankind, once more crossed the sea to revisit the scenes of his earlier battles, the objects of his youthful ardor, the remains of his ancient friendships. In a country torn with a thousand factions, the voice of party was hushed. From twelve millions of people the accents of joy and gratulation at once burst forth, repeated through the countless cities that stud their vast territory, echoed through their unbounded savannahs and eternal forests. It was the gratitude of the whole nation, graven on their hearts in characters that could not be effaced, transmitted with their blood from parent to child, and seeking a vent impetuous and uncontrolled, wherever its object, the general benefactor and friend, appeared. All was rational and refined. The constituted authorities answered to the people's voice—the Legislature itself received the nation's guest in the bosom of the people's representatives, to which he could not by law have access—he was hailed and thanked as the benefactor and ally of the New World—and her gratitude was testified in munificent grants of a portion of the territory which he had helped to save."—1769, Napoleon Bonaparte born.—1771, Birthday of Sir Walter Scott.—1761, "The Family Compact" between the different branches of the house of Bourbon, signed at Paris.—1814, The English under Drummond attempt to storm Fort Erie, U. C.—are defeated by the Americans under Ripley. English loss, 900.—1809, Flushing taken by the English under Lord Chatham, but it and Walcheren were soon given up.

AUG. 16. 1812, General Wm. HULL SURRENDERS his gallant army, the city and fort of Detroit, and the territory of Michigan to General Brock, after which it remained a year under the English power. Hull was deservedly tried by a court martial and sentenced to be shot. He was pardoned; built a splendid mansion, and died very rich, the sentence doing no injury to a character previously disposed of. It is said that Detroit was partly burnt.—1645, Marquis Montrose, a cruel instrument of monarchical tyranny, slaughters 3000 Scottish covenanters at the battle of Kilsyth; his barbarity was great.

1819, PETERLOO MASSACRE.—This day the Manchester Reformers met

to petition for reform in parliament, at noon day in an open field near St. Peter's Church of that place. Upwards of 50,000 met. They were lawfully assembled, their conduct decorous, they had no weapons, Mr. Henry Hunt was chairman. A troop of Yeomen Cavalry rode up and took Hunt prisoner. The Cavalry then struck at the banners, cursed the multitude and told them to be off, dashed right and left through the field, slashing and trampling down hundreds with their swords. Numbers, men, women and children, fell under the horses' feet, sabres flew in all directions, the Manchester Magistrates *then* read the riot act but allowed no time for dispersion, for the meeting had not begun 20 minutes. In a letter to the reformers, Mr. Hunt gives a list of several hundreds of the killed, wounded, maimed, bruised and otherwise injured. I have it now before me, and a more horrible record I have rarely seen on earth. Mr. H. said that there were hundreds more injured, who did not let it be publicly known. LORD Stanley and the other scoundrels who formed the grand jury of Lancashire, threw out every bill to indict the murderers, and agreed to those to harrass the reformers. Lord send the day, and soon, when thou shalt be the only Lord in England and America! For this dreadful massacre, George the 4th and his ministers, Canning, Castlereagh, Liverpool and Sidmouth sent the heartfelt thanks of the crown and government, to Hulton and the other magistrates, and to Major Trafford and the military—Lord Melbourne, the indecent prime minister of England now, moved in the Commons, thanks and indemnity to all concerned in slashing down the people, and that canting hypocrite, Wilberforce, who gained a reputation he ill deserved by pretending friendship to the blacks, rose and said that the yeomanry had served the Manchester radicals as they deserved. Earls Grey and Fitzwilliam condemned the whole proceedings; but they are unavenged. The strong arm of America will yet avenge Peterloo and the Caroline in one and the same day.

1789, AMOS KENDALL, Postmaster General, born at Dunstable, Mass.—a farmer's 6th son, and one of 12 children—teaches school in North Reading—graduates at Dartmouth College, where he sets his face against treating and drunken revelry by the students—studies law—goes to Kentucky—instructs Henry Clay's children—practices law—conducts a newspaper and attacks the Bank of Kentucky for not paying its debts in specie—takes charge of the Frankfort Argus—opposes monopoly banking and the money power—aids common schools—obtains the state printing—is appointed 4th Auditor of the U. S.—and (in May, 1835) Postmaster General.—1777, Battle of Bennington, General Stark defeats the English, kills 207 and takes 700 prisoners, besides cannon, &c.—1780, Battle of Camden, S. C.—Gates defeated by Cornwallis, and 1000 Americans captured. —1838, Sam. Swartwout swartwouted with $1,225,000.

AUG. 17. 1838, TOMBIGBY *Railroad* (*Bank*) *Company, Mississippi.*—The bank officers had borrowed nearly all the capital—the bank kept false books —the issues were not made on money paid in, but upon the debts of the directors; the president, unknown to the cashier, and without entry on the bank books, had put $90,000 of the notes of the bank afloat in the country, not one note had been registered! this $90,000, turned into funds he used to lessen his and some other directors' liabilities, thus causing a false return to be made to the credulous legislature. The real capital vested in the Brandon Bank would not yield over $50,000 yearly interest, but its few stockholders had squeezed in one year out of the labor of the people $750,000!!!—1838, Dr. Ephraim Cook, P. M. of Norwich, who had been sentenced to be hung and quartered for treason, was banished to the United States for life.

AUG. 18. 1746, Lords Balmerino and Kilmarnock, brave Scotch noblemen, had their heads publicly hewed off with an axe on Tower Hill, London, by the Guelph English power, for standing up for Scottish independence, and against the Jewish paper money juggle of the German usurpers.

AUG. 19. 1745, THE SCOTCH REBELLION.—This day the Marquis of Tullibardine erected the standard of Charles Stuart at Glensinnan, in opposition to Orange William's heirs the Guelphs, with their E. I. Co., Bank of England, National Debt, Paper Money, pitiful tyranny, patronage, and foreign taxation.—King George offered £30,000 for Charles's head, but Scotland contained not one traitor out of thousands in whose power he was, who would exchange honest poverty for £30,000. Was it not fortunate he did not fall into the hands of a Brandon or Biddle Banker! The Scotch like the Canadians might have gained independence had they behaved well, for King George was abroad, the

nation maddened by ill usage, and of the highlanders a regiment had been raised and promised not to be taken out of the island. Faithless to this promise George ordered them to Flanders—many ran off rather than go abroad—were pursued—three of them shot to death—the others transported as slaves to the plantations, and the regiment forced to go to Flanders.—1812, The Guerriere frigate captured. —1780, The gallant De Kalb died.—1566, The English invade Spain, and burn Cadiz to the ground, laying waste the country round.

AUGT. 20. 1839, The NATIONAL DEBT of England is 780 millions of pounds. Before the French war it was 250 millions. But for the last 530 millions no more than 214 millions was paid to the government. This is the way. Of 530 millions, the government took £57 14s. and called it £100, agreeing to pay 8 per cent on £100, so that only 305 millions was paid; and as this was in bank notes during a suspension of specie payments, when each £1 note was worth on an average but 14s. in specie, the 306 millions at 14s. to the £, is 214 millions, the sum borrowed, which the government call 530 millions! Peel brought in a bill in 1819 to make all persons who had borrowed paper pay in specie, which increased the debt 40 per cent to the people.

AUG. 21. 1642, MASSACRE IN IRELAND. Lord Broghill and the English forces took ARDMORE CASTLE, Waterford, Ireland. The men, says Rushworth, were put to the sword. Matthew Carey's Ireland Vindicated mentions that about this time 300 Irish were slain in the streets of Sligo. Leland tells of 2500 massacred in cold blood or drowned by the Lord Lieutenant near Lake Erne, Smith mentions a battle where 4000 Irish were killed in cold blood after they yielded to the English power. Ireton the English Colonel stormed Cashel; the people retired to the Church; Ireton entered it, and put 3000 persons to the sword. So says Ludlow.

AUG. 22. 1814, WASHINGTON, the capital city of the U. S. taken and sacked by the English, and the public buildings burnt.—1746, Capts. Donald Macdonald, Walter Ogilvie and James Nicholson, hung, their hearts cut out, and their heads cut off, at London, for taking part in the Scottish struggle for freedom from the colonial yoke.

AUG. 24. 1839, Sir J. Colborne declares the rebellion (!!) in the District of Montreal to be now at an end; therefore martial law (trying people by military officers, without judge or jury) ceases to be in force this day, and people are to be tried by judges of his or Monarchy's selection till it suit the parties to declare martial law again after some honest Canadians, destined for the gallows, are in their clutches.—1765, THOMAS MUIR, Advocate, born in Glasgow. A bold and honest reformer—indicted in 1793 at Edinburgh for sedition—outlawed—returns—is found guilty of sedition by a selected jury of the aristocracy of Edinburgh—transported 14 years to Botany Bay in 1794, in irons, with Rev. F. F. Palmer, Mr. Skirving and Mr. Gerald, and 300 convicts—his trial sent from Scotland to America and re-printed—General Washington takes a deep interest in his fate—the Americans fit out the Otter, Capt. Dawes, secretly, to rescue him from captivity—she anchors at Sydney, Jan. 25th, 1796—rescues Mr. Muir—is shipwrecked near Nootka Sound—all but Mr. Muir and two sailors perish—he is treated kindly by Indians—travels 4000 miles to Panama on foot—is imprisoned in Cuba—sent to Spain—captured on the voyage by the English under Earl St. Vincent—found by a Scotch officer, his old school fellow, lying prostrate with the dead, one of his eyes knocked out, with the bone and part of his cheek—is sent to the hospital of Cadiz—the French Directory send him money and send a messenger to his aid—1797, The French government invite him to Paris and offer him the rights of citizenship—he arrives at Bordeaux, and receives a public dinner from the Mayor and 500 citizens, as "the Brave Scottish Advocate of Liberty" —reaches Paris—is honored by the government—his wounds found incurable—he dies 27 Sept. 1798, and sends his bible to his parents.

AUG. 25. 1827, Dr. Hamilton, Sheriff Simons and Alex. Robertson, tried at Hamilton, U. C. for tarring and feathering George Rolph, Esq.—The two first fined only $80 each and costs!!

1793, PACTE DE FAMINE.—England persuades Russia to send a message to Denmark and Sweden, ordering them to assist in starving out the French Republicans, and to send no grain or flour to France. Russia, Naples, Holland, Germany, Tuscany, Prussia, Italy, joined England in the league to starve France. England ordered all American and other cargoes of flour and grain destined to France, to be siezed, brought into her ports and sold; this was done to the Americans, and they patiently bore it, and speedily after signed Jay's treaty of *perpetual friendship* with England, to the injury of their ancient ally, France. In

Feb. '93, Pitt declared the war with France a war of extermination; and Burke said, "Let no regard be had to the customs of civilized nations; let the war be reduced to military execution; let France be surrounced by a circle of Fire; let her be consumed within it." Many of the excesses of the French revolution a. rose out of this hellish policy of England, which seldom gave Paris and its 800,-000 people more than 18 hours' supply of bread.

AUG. 26. 1837, THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF LOWER CANADA, before they were extinguished by England, address Governor Gosford to say, that as the Legislative Council chosen by the English government had refused to pass bills renewing the law providing for the education of the people, and for the trial by jury after English manner; also to agree to bills for improving the administration of justice; for granting but one salary to one officer and destroying pluralities; for establishing road laws and for the election of parish and township officers to manage local concerns, and be paid by local assessments; for giving the parishes instead of the priesthood the control of the secular concerns of each parish; and as the British government continued to refuse all reform, to apply the public revenue without the public consent, to tax the country by laws made in London against the public will, and in all things to despise the Canadian people's opinion, that it was useless for them to sit legislating where they could effect nothing. Gosford prorogued them—England swept them away.

On the subject of Lord John Russell's resolutions for plunder, robbery aud bloodshed, on behalf of their innocent countrymen they say:

"It is our duty to tell the mother country, that if she carries the spirit of these resolutions into effect in the government of British America, and of this province in particular, her supremacy therein will no longer depend upon the feelings of affection, of duty, and of mutual interest, which would best secure it, *but on physical and material force*, an element dangerous to the governing party, at the same time that it subjects the governed to a degree of uncertainty as to their future existence and their dearest interests, which is scarcely to be found under the most absolute governments of civilized Europe. It is, therefore, our ardent wish that the resolutions adopted by the two Houses of Parliament may be rescinded, as attacking the rights and liberties of this province, as being of a nature to perpetuate bad government, corruption, and abuse of power therein, and as rendering more just and legitimate the disaffection and opposition of the people."

The above warning was disregarded, and Lord Durham's Report tells the result. "Their ancient antipathy against the Americans has terminated. An American invading army may rely on the co-operation of almost the entire French population of Lower Canada. The militia, on which depends the main defence of the Province against external enemies, is completely disorganized. The attempt to arm or employ it would be merely arming the enemies of tho government."

AUG. 27. 1830, The Belgians revolt against the Colonial yoke imposed on them by the Dutch.—1839, C.P. Thomson succeeds Sir J. Colborne as Governor of Canada.

AUG. 27. 1781, Arrival in America of Count de Grasse, with a French fleet of 28 ships of war, and army of 3,200 men, in aid of the Americans.

AUG. 29. 1632, John Locke born. 1798, The Rev. Jas Gordon of Killeguy relates that Lord Kingsborough caused two Irishmen to be severely flogged on suspicion of being rebels, on what ground he did not tell. While the drummers were cutting these miserable men's backs with the lash, my lord was employed throwing salt into the cuts; nor would he allow them to be dressed for 24 hours, although the surgeon urged it!

AUG. 30. 1813, Col. Scott and Commodore Chauncey take Toronto a 2nd time, obtain many cannon and boats, shot, shells, provisions, &c. and burn the barracks.

1839. MATTHEW CAREY, the celebrated Irish Bookseller, wrote to a friend "I am greatly below par. *I am fearful that the state of the country is hopeless. Public morals are at the lowest ebb; and private share a portion of the same fate. Regard for self appears to be the predominant feeling.* 'Every man for myshelf,' as the Dutchman said when he had siezed all he could lay his hands on.—Prospects have heretofore been very gloomy in some points of view as at present, but we could heretofore see a little cherub shining aloft to cheer us on our way, but no telescope can enable us to see a cherub aloft at present." This was the result of his experience during a long and benevolent life. He died a few weeks after.

The Scaffold for Lount and Matthews was taken by Wardsworth by contract, but his men would not touch it—then Ritchie & Hill got it, and their men very willingly made it. Their names are, Samuel Dime or Sims, Wm. Hill, John Doves and Benet Adams, from England—and Jas. Flinn, Jas. Mullen, John West and Robert Miller, from Ireland.

1840.] SEPTEMBER.—NINTH MONTH. [30 DAYS.

☽ *First Quarter* 3d 5. 55. e. s. | ☽ *Last Quarter* 18th, 0. 54. e. w.
○ Full Moon, 11th, 3. 7. e. N. E. | ● New Moon, 25th, 1. 51. E. S. w.

M&W Days.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets.	Moon South	Sun's decl.	☽ S.
1 T	5 29	6 31	8 46	4 6	8 11	♍
2 W	5 30	6 30	9 20	4 55	7 49	♎
3 T	5 31	6 29	10 1	5 45	7 27	♎
4 F	5 33	6 27	10 49	6 37	7 5	♎
5 S	5 34	6 26	11 46	7 29	6 43	♏
6 D	5 36	6 24	morn.	8 19	6 20	♏
7 M	5 37	6 23	0 47	9 9	5 58	♒
8 T	5 39	6 21	1 55	10 0	5 35	♒
9 W	5 40	6 20	3 6	10 44	5 12	♒
10 T	5 41	6 19	4 13	11 29	4 50	♓
11 F	5 43	6 17	rises.	morn.	4 27	♓
12 S	5 44	6 16	6 31	0 14	4 4	♈
13 D	5 46	6 14	6 53	1 1	3 41	♈
14 M	5 47	6 13	7 20	1 48	3 18	♈
15 T	5 48	6 12	7 52	2 40	2 55	♉
16 W	5 50	6 10	8 32	3 35	2 32	♉
17 T	5 51	6 9	9 24	4 35	2 8	♊
18 F	5 53	6 7	10 26	5 38	1 45	♊
19 S	5 54	6 6	11 38	6 42	1 22	♊
20 D	5 56	6 4	morn.	7 43	0 59	♋
21 M	5 57	6 3	0 56	8 40	0 35	♋
22 T	5 59	6 1	2 12	9 32	0 12	♋
23 W	6 0	6 0	3 25	10 20	0 12	♌
24 T	6 1	5 59	4 38	11 8	0 35	♌
25 F	6 3	5 57	sets.	11 52	0 59	♍
26 S	6 4	5 56	6 6	aft. 36	1 22	♍
27 D	6 5	5 55	6 26	1 21	1 45	♎
28 M	6 7	5 53	6 55	2 7	2 9	♎
29 T	6 8	5 52	7 26	2 55	2 32	♎
30 W	6 10	5 50	8 4	3 45	2 56	♏

Sept. 2, 1807, The ENGLISH-ALGERINE treatment of DENMARK. The *Vermont Election.*] ♃ ☽. ☿gr. elon W Danes kept aloof from the wars of the continent: they were neutral, and at peace ☽ *Apogee* ☌ ♄ ☽] with England. But they had a fleet of ships which the band of *12th Sun. af. Trinity.*] robbers and murderers (for surely never were the words more truly applied) had coveted. England sent a fleet to Denmark, which was received in the most friendly manner by the Danes. Suddenly, Jackson the agent of King George demanded of the Danish king to surrender his whole navy to the English *Maine Election.*] power, to be kept and used by the English pirates-general until it ☌ ☽ 7*s.] would suit them to make peace ☽ *Perigee.*] with France. The Danes indignantly refused, on which the English robber troops were landed, and Lord Cath-*Sun. aft. Trin.*]cart issued a proclamation *Tennessee Legislature meets.*] that "the *Autumnal Equinox.*] city of Copenhagen should be desolated by every means of devastation" if they dared to resist. An attack was made without any previous declaration of war; the capital was wantonly wrapped in flames, while a false or evasive statement of the commanders enabled the English armament to pass unmolested beneath ☽ *Apogee*]the very guns of Cronburg—an operation which must inevitably have been attended with great loss in such a numerous fleet. Not a Danish ship was rigged & the crews were absent. The attack commenced this day (the 2nd) and continued for several days; 6500 shells were thrown into the city which was on fire in thirty places; the timber yards were burnt; the powder magazine blew up; the steeple of the cathedral was in a blaze and fell like St. Eustache, amidst the shouts and jeers of the infamous English. Numbers of the aged, the young, the infirm, the sick and the helpless perished from the bursting of shells and the fire of the military. At last the Danes yielded rather than have the city entirely consumed. The Danish fleet, 18 sail of the line, besides frigates and sloops, and much other property was carried off by the English freebooters, who have preyed on the property of every friendly power that they found unprotected as far back as history records. Honest hearted Americans, remember that, whether intended or not, every bank issuing paper money is a natural enemy of your independence and an ally of the Algerine English monarchy. The paper money system to you is like the courtezan as gold or silver is like the pure maiden.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.—Now keep a sharp eye to your fences. Put up swine to fatten, and give them now and then a little brimstone. Gather white beans.—Take care of your corn-stalks, keep them from the heavy rains if possible, but let them have an airy situation.

SEPT. 3. 1783, Treaty of Peace between the United States and England signed at Paris.

1839, FLORIDA contains about 25,000 people, who during the last 17 years have enacted 1000 laws, 340 of them for monopolies and corporate powers, or against equal rights. When I see a nest of speculators like this struggling with the bold Indian of the forest, and reflect on the liberty they would give him, I am tempted to cry out—"God protect the poor Indian!"

SEPT. 4. 1839, The property of Messrs. Leclaire, Bouc, Rochon, St. Louis, Gravelle, and Boussin, now lying in Montreal jail under sentence of death, for having wished their country's freedom, has been sold by order of the Government, and their wives and children left in complete destitution.—1823. Sir John Caldwell, an Irish baronet, made treasurer of Lower Canada by England, to enable him to acquire a fortune. He pocketed nearly half a million of dollars of the people's money, and is backed by England in the robbery.—1657. Oliver Cromwell died.

SEPT. 5. 1832, WALLSTOWN MASSACRE. In Wallstown parish, Cork county, Ireland, there are 3,063 Catholics and one Protestant, and the whole people are forced to pay their tenth sheaf of oats, barley and wheat, aye and their tenth potatoe, to a holy man, a church of England clergyman, one Mr. McGavin, for instructing that *one* protestant. McGavin, fearful that some of the grain might be taken away before he got his share, illegally insisted on getting surveyors and valuators to measure and value their growing crops, to enable him to bring them to an ecclesiastical court for the last farthing of his tithes, although floods and storms might destroy the whole crop. Lord Anglesey sent with the parsons and surveyors an army of horse, foot and artillery, General Barry and Admiral Evans, who entered James Black's farm, who, with his neighbors, made some resistance. The magistrates said they would make short work of it, ordered the soldiers of the 43rd to fire upon the Irish peasants, and some did so, although their commanding officer gave no orders. Eleven were wounded, and four murdered! May the sons of Erin in America never forget this deed of blood until the robber-government of England is laid prostrate in the dust! The Irishmen slain were Daniel Regan a boy of 14—Wm. Doyle farmer, aged 50, (left a widow and five orphans)—James Roche, aged 27, who was to have been that afternoon married—and Michael Horragan, also aged 27. Irishmen, think on these things, and remember that a bank aristocracy have shed blood at the polls even in the city of Brotherly Love! Beware!

RUSSIAN PAPER MONEY.—The Emperor Nicholas has just fixed the value of the paper rouble at 26 cents. the quantity in circulation being 1000 millions of dollars. This he has done with the approbation of the rich nobles, and without asking the people's consent; thus legalizing by his mere order a government bankruptcy of 500 millions of dollars, if the paper was all issued at the original value promised by the crown, or 77 cents. This paper money was down to 19 cents during Napoleon's invasion, and rose to 27 cents afterwards. Congress or continental money depreciated much in the same way.

1774, Second American or Revolutionary Congress met at Philadelphia.—1837, Lord Mulgrave (Marquis of Normanby) removed Colonel Verner the Irish Orangeman from the Commission of the Peace, because he had insulted the catholics by proposing at a dinner, "The Battle of the Diamond," as a party toast.

SEPT. 6. 1757, Lafayette, the friend of man, born in France.

SEPT. 7. 1825, Robert Randal, Esq. tried at the Assizes at Niagara for perjury. The conspiracy to ruin this persecuted and deeply wronged gentleman, by the Canada tories, was defeated by an honest jury, and eloquent advocate.

SEPT. 8. 1827, The Michigan, with a cargo of bears, geese, &c., takes a passage over the Falls of Niagara.

1776, WASHINGTON evacuates New York. His army are described by Paul Allen thus: "His troops *might* fight, for native valour will sometimes blaze forth; but they could not be depended on. They had no confidence in themselves, and little in their officers; were not accustomed to withstand the approach of an enemy, the whistling of balls and the parade of discipline. The bravest troops are but gradually trained to encounter danger; the most cowardly will soon learn in actual service to disregard everything ☞ but the bayonet." "The greatest defection (to the cause) took place in the higher ranks of society. The firm and undaunted were the middle classes, who had possessions dearer to their hearts than lands." How like this is to the state of things back of Toronto, Dec., 1837. Yet the Americans conquered ☞ and so will we.

1720, THE SOUTH SEA BUBBLE began to burst, and like many modern schemes to cheat mankind, involved thousands of families in utter ruin. The Houses of Lords and Commons appointed committees of enquiry, Sir T. Janson, Mr. Sawbridge, Sir R. Chaplain and Mr. Engles were expelled parliament and arrested with other guilty members, the chancellor of the exchequer resigned office, was expelled and sent to the Tower; and it was found that in order to induce members of parliament to pass the South Sea act large portions of stock had been secretly conveyed to them as a bribe. In order to set this stupendous fraud a going £574,000 of sham stock were taken by Lord Sunderland, the

Dutchess of Kendall, & the Secretaries of State, by which the public was cheated and plundered. Will mankind ever be wise!!

SEPT. 9. 1513, The battle of FLODDEN FIELD, in which the English army defeated the Scotch, with the loss of their King and the principal men of Scotland.

1777, Sir JOHN COLBORNE born at Lymington, England, where his father was a salt boiler, but the factories were destroyed by the English government laying on excessive taxes on salt, and his father rendered bankrupt. In 1786 he was placed at a charity called the Blue Coat School in London—his father died—his mother married one of those church drones called prebends—in 1794, he was an ensign of the 20th regt.—he afterwards fought in the Peninsula. In 1828 he came to Toronto as Governor, proved himself a corrupt, vindictive and bigotted character—strengthened church and state and bank and state—was translated to Lower Canada to murder and plunder the French Canadians wholesale, and institute mock trials under color of which to hang the noblest and bravest of the people's defenders. He married a Miss Yonge, and his two sisters married her two brothers. The tyranny and taxation of the English power broke his father's heart, ruined his business and shortened his days. Yet his son, the charity boy of 1786, is now the inhuman agent of that barbarous power in Canada to instruct its legions how to rob, tax and oppress the new world. He is tall and talkative, and the methodist conference have not forgotten that he hates the very name of an American.—1781, Battle of Eutau Springs, S. C.—General Green defeats the English, who lost 1100 men.

SEPT. 10. 1813, Commodore Perry and Capt. Elliott gain a signal victory near Amherstburgh, Lake Erie, over the English fleet under Barclay, which they capture.—1839, Roch de St. Ours, High Sheriff of Montreal died suddenly. He was elected a member of the House of Assembly by the Radicals, accepted a seat in the Legislative Council, and as a reward for turning his coat was made Sheriff in 1836, through the treachery of P. D. Debartzch. He took pleasure in tormenting the state prisoners in 1837, and to his cruelty may be attributed the deaths of Messrs. Drolet, Amiot, Lionnais, Boudreau and others. At one time the prisoners were kept 26 hours without water.

SEPT. 11. 1814, Battle of Cumberland Bay, off Plattsburgh, between the American and English fleets—death of Commodore Downie, R. N.—1777, Battle of Brandywine, in which Gen. Washington lost 1200 wounded, prisoners or slain.

SEPT. 12. 1814, Battle of North Point near Baltimore. The English, 7000 men, besides 30 sail of shipping attacked Fort McHenry on the day following, but were gallantly repulsed by the Marylanders, and after throwing 1800 shells, driven off with great loss.

SEPT. 13. 1759, Battle of Quebec, and death of Montcalm and Wolfe.—1806, Charles James Fox died. He said much in favor of liberty when out of office, and did little for it when in.

1839, S. P. HART, editor Lewiston Telegraph, and others, tried before Judge Jones at Cobourg, U. C., on the testimony of Henry J. Moon, their captain, (who turned traitor in the hope of apprehending B. Lett and sharing the reward with Foster Sprague,) and Geo. Hart and James Stewart, sailors from the Genesee river, whom Sheriff Ruttan bargained with to go over to Canada and swear away Hart's life or liberty—they had gone over to begin one of those miserable invasions which have all ended badly, and Moon embellished his evidence with tales of intended murder, robbery, &c. It is probable they intended to carry over Shepard McCormick one of the murderers at Schlosser. They were sent 5 to 7 years to the penitentiary. Hart is fully proved to have been a spy and traitor, under the guise of an independent editor. He offered to impeach honorable men on the other side, and caused several to go into exile.

SEPT. 14. 1752, OLD AND NEW STYLE.—The English Parliament passed an act to strike 11 days from the Calendar, and called the 3d of September the 14th. We will here correct an error in date, JAMES MADISON was born 5th March, old style, which is the 16th of March in the new, yet he is set down as having been born on the 21st of Feby.—GEO. WASHINGTON, born 11th Feby. old style, is correctly set down for 22d new.—Franklin's death in 1790 is entered in this Almanac, 1794.

1839, The ESSEX BANK, Vermont, (whose promises to pay were at 3 to 5 discount last January in Rochester, and used by brokers and bank directors when

they lent money to the needy at usurious rates, to be paid back in current notes,) is broken down entirely. Mr. Dewey, who obtained its charter has attached its contents, and the sheriff found $19 in specie and 13 sticks of sealing wax.

SEPT. 15. 1830, Brunswick revolts and expels her tyrant.—1579, Smerwick Garrison, Kerry, Ireland, surrendered on mercy, 700 strong, who were massacred in cold blood by Sir Walter Raleigh, agent for the Queen of England.

SEPT. 17. 1814, The American Army, 2000 strong, beseiged in Fort Erie, make a sortie, capture the English batteries, destroy their cannon, blow up their magazine, and drive them off.

SEPT. 18. 1759, Quebec surrenders to the English, this morning; and if the capitulation had been delayed but two hours and a half, a reinforcement of 1000 men would have been at the gates in aid of old France.

SEPT. 20. 1746, CHARLES STUART, Prince of Scotland, embarked at Lochwinnoch, in a French privateer of St. Malo, hired by young Sheridan and other Irish friends. They passed through an English squadron and were chased by two English ships, but reached France safely. Such was the love of the Scotch for Prince Charlie, that the £30,000 ($150,000) offered for his head did not tempt one Highlander during the five months in which Charles was hunted through the highland mountains.—1792, The French Chambers meet and pronounce "royalty for ever abolished in the nation."—1651, The Commons of England in parliament vote that 1500 SCOTS PRISONERS of war should be sold as slaves. Whitelock says (p. 485) that "at the request of the Guinea merchants, 1500 of the Scots Prisoners were granted to them, and sent on shipboard to be sent to Guinea, to work in the mines there." The English Parliament now send Canadians and Yankees to Van Dieman's Land instead of Guinea.

SEPT. 21. 1745, Battle of Preston Pans, near Edinburgh, in which the Scotch, fighting for national independence, were victorious over their English tyrants.—1832, Sir Walter Scott died.—1780, Arnold and Andre conspire to betray West Point into the hands of the English.

SEPT. 23. 1839, BRIBERY.—The *Globe* of this day shews that the Legislature of Maryland is as rotten and corrupt as that of England. The facts are from a report drawn up by Col. Wooton a delegate, and chairman of a committee of enquiry. The rascally legislature received the report, ordered it to be printed, and then managed to suppress it altogether. Col. Wooton and Mr. McCulloh state the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. and the Ohio Railroad Co. paid to Mr. Joseph J. Merrick Twenty-five thousand dollars for his exclusive use, as a reward for secretly corrupting or unduly influencing members of the legislature to loan these speculators millions of money and mortgage the property of Maryland for payment—Merrick is a relative of the governor's, and of several members of the legislature. These companies also secretly bought the influence of Mr Alexander and Mr. Brewer for $2,000; that of Colonel Kent for $3000; and that of Philemon Chew for $3000. These men are not all lawyers, nor were law services given by any; they were corrupt wretches who were ready to sell honour and honesty for gain. Americans, ☞ shun and despise the sordid wretches.

1795, FRANCE adopts the republican constitution, by 914,853 yeas, and 41,892 nays; it therefore becomes the supreme law. It had cost 1,200,000 lives, and failed because of its dependance on paper money, 200 millions of dollars, and owing to the opposition of English and continental tyrants from without, the desertion of the U. S. from their first and best ally, and the too great protection which it gave to the accumulation of wealth. Foreign spies and domestic traitors were numerous.

SEPT. 24. 1791, SAMUEL LOUNT, the Canadian Martyr, was born this day in a cottage on the banks of the Susquehannah River, near Catawissa, Columbia County, Pa. He removed to Whitchurch, U. C. in 1811, but was in the U. S. during the war of 1812, and returned to Canada in 1815. He was afterwards elected a member of the Canada legislature, and appointed by the government a Judge or Commissioner in one of the courts in Simcoe. His brother George is a magistrate and register of lands there. Mr. Lount was a farmer, owned a large blacksmith establishment, had agreed to survey one or more townships, and was wealthy. He was beloved by his neighbors, generous and brave; of great personal strength; upwards of six feet in height. At the last county election the government created several hundred sham freeholders and sent them to the poll, infuriated with liquor to destroy the freedom of his election, & after a hard fight they succeeded in depriving the people of a voice.

SEPT. 25. 1839, Doctor J. B. H. D. BRIEN, alias Briant, set at liberty by Colborne, as a reward for betraying his brethren. The N. American says it is to his accusations and disclosures that the executions of De Lorimier, Daunais, Cardinal and Duquette, and the banishment of many good men is chiefly owing.—This wretch will surely never leave the earth unpunished.—1780, Arnold deserted—got safe on board the Vulture, an English Man of War—and received 10,000 guineas and the rank of brigadier geueral from the royal tyrant of England for betraying his country.

SEPT. 26. 1777, The English capture Philadelphia.

SEPT. 27, Wheat imported into the United States within the last eight years, in 1831, 620 bushels—in 1832, 1,168 bushels—1833, 1,600 bushels—1834, 1,225—1835 238,768—1836 583,898,—1837, 3,921,258—1838, 897,536.

SEPT. 28, 1813, General Brock takes DETROIT; the fort was this day evacuated, and part of the city destroyed.

SEPT. 29, 1839, Sailed from Quebec, on Sunday THE BUFFALO, convict ship, to Botany Bay, where the English keep vast numbers of christians in the most horrible slavery, insomuch that many hang and drown thmselves rather than suffer under the stripes of their taskmasters. It is said to be 14,000 miles distant. On board this christian slave ship were 59 Lower Canadian prisoners, and about 80 others, chiefly from the United States and Upper Canada, whose bravery at Windsor and Prescott England's tyrants could not forgive. After keeping them nearly a year in jails, giving them mock trials, sentencing them to be hung, drawn, and cut up into quarters, Governor Poulett Thomson, and the other members of the English government wrote to Arthur and Colborne to send them into perpetual slavery. They were heavily manacled, chained in couples, conveyed to Quebec a humiliating spectacle, put on board the slave-ship, stript naked, their heads shaved as smooth as an apple, their bodies washed and scrubbed, canvass shirts and trowsers put on them, their dresses made like that of the rogues. They were then stowed away in the hold, heavily chained. One hundred and three of them have wives and 387 childreu. Among these patriots are Charles Huot, Notary, Capt. Morin and his son, of Napierville, Andre M. Papineau, 7 children, J. Longtin, St. Constant, 11 children, A. C. La Reine, Farmer, L'Acadie, 12 children, R. Bechard, 10 children, Charles Roy, Beauharnois, 9 children, Dr. Samuel Newcombe, Chateaugay, aged 64, with 5 children, J. R. Lapensee, aged 55, with 8 children, and Benjamin Mott, Alburg, Vt., 5 children.

SEPT. 30, 1829, THE WELLAND CANAL. after upwards of two millions of dollars had been borrowed to finish it, pretended to be opened, and a small schooner dragged through it for effect in England. This was one of the most plausible pretexts for obtaining vast sums to squander on colonial sycophants I ever knew. Much money has since been expended, the Canal has been carried six or seven miles in 28 out of the way for party purposes, and its temporary locks, &c. are ready to fall into ruins.

In 1820, The Commonwealth BANK of KENTUCKY was created by the legislature, with 30 or 40 little loan offices or branches. On Sept. 1, 1821, in addition to 2 1-2 millions of dollars issued before, 500,000 dollars were now put forth. The bills were at 32 per cent discount—that is, the farmers who had taken 2 1-2 millions at 100 cents to the dollar had lost 32 cents on each dollar, in all 800,000 dollars, besides unsettling the value of debts and property, ruining thousands, destroying trade, and extinguishing personal credit. On the 15th of Feb. 1823, at Frankfort, 700,000 dollars of this bank's paper were burnt. Another legislative swindling shop called the Bank of Kentucky burnt 1,400,000 paper dollars at the same time. In 1823 it required $200 of Commonwealth paper (issued to the greenhorns for $200) to pay a lawful debt of $100.

1840.] OCTOBER.—TENTH MONTH. [31 DAYS

First Quarter, 3d, 0. 5. e. E. | Last Quarter, 17th, 7. 29. e. N.
Full Moon, 11th, 2. 44. m. S. W. | New Moon, 25th, 4. 31. m. E.

M & W Days.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Moon south.	Sun's decl.		☽ S.
1	T	6 12	5 43	8 49	4 36	3 19	♑	See there the enemy, my boys!
2	F	6 14	5 46	9 44	5 29	3 42	♑	Now, strong in valor's might,
3	S	6 15	5 45	10 44	6 20	4 6	♒	Beat them, or Molly Stark must sleep
4	D	6 17	5 43	11 48	7 10	4 29	♒	In widowhood to-night.
5	M	6 18	5 42	morn.	7 58	4 52	♒	Each soldier there had left a home,
6	T	6 19	5 41	0 55	8 44	5 15	♒	[16*th Sunday after Trinity.*]
7	W	6 21	5 39	2 2	9 29	5 38	♒	[5*th, Georgia Election.*]
8	T	6 22	5 38	3 11	10 14	6 1	♓	A sweetheart, wife or mother,
9	F	6 24	5 36	4 20	11 0	6 24	♓	[*Maryland Election.*]
10	S	6 25	5 35	5 30	11 48	6 47	♈	A blooming sister, or perchance
11	D	6 26	5 34	rises.	morn.	7 9	♈	A fair-haired, blue-eyed brother.
12	M	6 28	5 32	6 1	0 39	7 32	♉	Each from a fireside came, and thoughts
13	T	6 29	5 31	6 38	1 35	7 54	♉	[17*th Sunday after Trinity.* ◍ *Perigee.*]
14	W	6 30	5 30	7 28	2 35	8 17	♊	[*South Carolina Election.*]
15	T	6 32	5 28	8 26	3 39	8 39	♊	[*Ohio. Pa. & New Jersey Elections.*]
16	F	6 33	5 27	9 37	4 42	9 1	♋	Those simple words awoke;
17	S	6 35	5 25	10 54	5 44	9 23	♋	That nerved up every hero's arm
18	D	6 36	5 24	morn.	6 44	9 45	♌	And guided every stroke.
19	M	6 38	5 22	0 10	7 37	10 7	♌	Who were those men—their leaders, who?
20	T	6 39	5 21	1 22	8 25	10 28	♌	[18*th Sunday after Trinity.*]
21	W	6 40	5 20	2 34	9 11	10 50	♍	Where stood they on that morn?
22	T	6 42	5 18	3 43	9 56	11 11	♍	The men were Berkshire yeomanry,
23	F	6 43	5 17	4 51	10 39	11 32	♎	Brave men as e'er were born;
24	S	6 44	5 16	5 59	11 23	11 53	♎	Who in the reapers' merry row,
25	D	6 46	5 14	sets.	aft. 0	12 14	♏	Or warrior rank could stand; [*nington.*
26	M	6 47	5 13	5 32	0 55	12 35	♏	Right worthy such a gallant troop, [*Ben-*
27	T	6 48	5 12	6 8	1 44	12 55	♏	John Stark led on the band.—*Battle of*
28	W	6 50	5 10	6 50	2 34	13 15	♐	◍ Apogee. ☌ ☿ ◍. *Alaba. Legis. meets.*
29	T	6 51	5 9	7 39	3 25	13 35	♐	☌ ♀ ◍. ☌ ♃ ◍. *N. Jersey Legislature meets.*
30	F	6 52	5 8	8 36	4 16	13 55	♑	☌ ♄ ◍. ☌ ♃ ♀.
31	S	6 54	5 6	9 39	5 6	14 14	♑	11th, *O. S., America discovered,* (1492).

FARMER'S CALENDAR.—Select your seed corn in the field; take the largest, fairest, and ripest ears that have the smallest cob; choosing them from the most thrifty stalks that produce two or more ears each. In this way you will not only increase your crop greatly, but bring it forward much earlier. Gather winter apples from the trees by hand, put them directly into clean dry casks, head them up, and let them remain under the trees, or in the open air, till they are in danger of freezing; then remove them to the cellar. Look to your flax, and turn it if necessary.

OCT. 1. 1798, THE UNITED IRISHMEN.—This society, the noblest and best Ireland ever formed, having in its obligation friendship and good will towards all men, was planned and orgauized by the celebrated Theobald Wolfe Tone, an Irishman of rank, generous disposition, ardent patriotism and undoubted bravery. It now embraced many thousands of the noblest of Ireland's sons, and the vile orange association was the scheme of the artful rulers of England and the Arnolds of Ireland to defeat the friends of freedom. An insurrection was planned, but the agent, Jackson, told one Cockayne a rascally English Attorney who sold his friend and plans (like Moon and Sprague) to Pitt, and procured his condemnation. Mr. Wolfe Tone and Mr. Hamilton Rowan escaped to France, where Dr. McNevin (now of N. Y.) followed, as agent for the Irish people. This day (Oct. 1) Warren captured a French squadron of 9 vessels of war destined to aid the Irish; Mr. Wolfe Tone was among the prisoners; he was tried, condemned for his manly and disinterested efforts to an ignominious death, but he died before the sentence could be executed, and has left an immortal name. His widow lives in Washington, as generous, kind hearted and benevolent as in the sunny days of her youth.—1801, Articles of peace signed between Bonaparte and Guelph.—1807, First Steam Boat on the Hudson.

1699, The Scotch attempt to form a Commercial settlement on the Isthmus of Darien and land on Golden Island for that purpose, but the jealous spirit of the English government, at once puts them down, as Smollett's History shews; and King William of Orange sent instructions to the governor of Jamaica to give the Scots no aid or assistance, and to hold no correspondence with them on pain of his royal displeasure. The same jealousy and spite was shewn towards Ireland, Virginia, and other colonies in their trade and manufactures, by the English power.

OCT. 2. 1780, Major Andre, an English officer, caught within the American lines, where he had been bargaining with Benedict Arnold to betray his country for British gold, hung by the American General's orders, under the sentence of a military court.

OCT. 3. 1691, Treaty of LIMERICK between William of Orange and the Irish independent forces, agreed to this day. It was an unfortunate agreement for Ireland, and only made to be betrayed by the faithless English bank note aristocracy, who for a hundred years afterwards were systematic only in their barbarity to the colony of Ireland.

OCT. 5. 1813, General Harrison defeats the English General Proctor on the Thames, U. C., near Detroit. The celebrated chief Tecumseth shot at Colonel Johnson, V. P. of the U. S., who fired his horse pistol at him at a short distance, and killed him.

OCT. 6. 1839, SLAVERY.—The Boston Quarterly Review of this month truly affirms, that "the democratic party puts forth principles which must in the end abolish slavery, and do it too at the very day, the very hour when it can be done with advantage to the cause of freedom, of justice." It adds, that there are causes at work which will yet free the slave with the consent and joy of his master. If democratic principles triumph this will be the case; and if not the only alternative is mentioned in our 15th page, to get rid of slavery by acquiring a national debt, which will not be necessary.

OCT. 8. 1839, THE UNITED STATES BANK was chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, who have ever delighted in "internal improvements," batches of corrupt banks, state debts, and a rotten system. Yet they are democrats and support Jackson and Van Buren. The Bank bribed its charter through their legislature. This day it became bankrupt, was insolvent, refused to pay its notes, and began to discount by the million with uncurrent paper. News was also brought from Europe that its drafts on its Paris agents for about two millions and a half of dollars had been dishonored, and that it had been warned that such would be the case before it sold the bills. In the course of six weeks it had collected and shipped to England, to help the tory bank there, four and a half millions of dollars. Its shares, not long since worth 117 dollars, and on the 6th inst., worth 103, fell in New York to 70, or from 44 millions for its whole stock down to 24¼. The governor and democratic party, judging by their resolves, are not sincere in their professions to get rid of the banking humbug, and perhaps the administration at Washington are for half measures. Time will tell. This Bank was selling its notes payable next year in Wall Street the day before it became bankrupt, and swindling the people of all the money it could get.—1793, John Hancock, President of the Congress of '76, died.—1765, The first Continental Congress met in N. York.—1839, Philadelphia Banks declare themselves unable to pay their debts—the Baltimore Banks cry ditto.

OCT. 9. 1779, Pulaski killed.—1838, Lord Durham issues his remarkable proclamation at Quebec, announcing that his ordinance for an amnesty had been agreed to, but that his despotic order to hang Mr. Papineau and his 14 friends, without trial, if they came home to Canada, and to banish Mr. Bouchette and 7 others to Bermuda, also without trial, had been reversed by the English parliament. He would become liberal, if he could not coerce, as he and his colleagues had done in Ireland in 1833-4. He announced that Mr. Papineau and all those whom he (Durham) had excepted as "dangerous disturbers of the public peace," were now free to return, and absolved from guilt.—1839, FIRES.—This day a great part of Mobile was burnt. A few days ago property burnt in New York value two millions of dollars, and $300,000 worth in Pennsylvania. Not long since, $800,000 worth of buildings, &c. burnt in St. John, N. B. These and many other fires are by the press ascribed to incendiaries seeking plunder. If it is so, the incendiary with his torch, is a more honest and less culpable man than the 5 per cent a month banker and broker. The incendiary may say to the

Banker, "Here am I with my torch, and if caught I know my doom. You make the law, I risk its punishment in order to amass a small share of that plunder which you rob wholesale, in contempt of your own statute."

OCT. 10. 1692, Sir Richard Cox (see Sydney papers) acknowledges that in the wars between James and William for the Crown, he had in Cork County killed and destroyed 3000 Irish, and taken £12,000 value of plunder and cattle!

OCT. 11. 1839, CHARTERED BANKING. OATHS AGAINST PROFITS.—Legislative enactments binding corporate banks to give periodical accounts of their finances on oath have been oftener violated than observed, and are a temptation to fraud. In this state the same kegs of dollars have often preceded the Bank Commissioners from Bank to Bank and from town to town. In Quebec a case has just occurred shewing what regard is to be paid to oaths under royal charters, which are just the same as those legislative frauds that prevail in these states. Read it. Last month Mr. Coates, teller in the Montreal Branch Bank, Quebec, was prosecuted for walking dowu into the Bank Vaults and stealing therefrom Fifty-nine thousand Dollars. He was tried a few days ago, but it could not be proved that he really did take the $59,000 and he was acquitted.—But some things were proved, and here they are. It is required of the Banks that they publish on oath periodical statements of their affairs, the cash on hand, &c., signed by the officers. This they always do, correct to a brass farthing, sworn, and attested. On enquiry it was proved that Mr. Teller Coates had often in his possession sums of money as high as one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and that although the officers of the Montreal Bank had sworn that they had counted and that there were such and such sums in their bank and branches, from time to time, they had not, previously to Feby. 1839, counted the money in Coates' possession during the space of three years!! The same Bank of Montreal once got a charter from the Canadian Legislature, following the pestilential example of this state, and when Mr. Mackenzie was in London in 1832, he found that the officers and directors had borrowed for their own use the whole capital stock of the bank and a little more. These Canadian institutions are in general just as honest as those in these states; they are founded in fraud; their very charters give the lie direct to the fathers of the republic and the declaration of 1776.—1492, This evening San Salvador, one of the Bahama Islands, was discovered by Columbus, being the first land ever seen in America.

OCT. 12. 1839, COMMONWEALTH BANK, BOSTON, MASS.—Here is another evidence of the folly of the common people of these States, in upholding banks and paper currency, to throw wealth into the laps of a few scheming men and large incorporated establishments, to the ruin of honest tradesmen and mechanicks. This Bank, says the Albany correspondent of the Journal of Commerce *of this date*, was indebted at the time of its failure to the U. S. government and its officers $327,625. A Committee of the Legislature of Mass. report that its nominal capital was $500,000; that $358,952 of its notes were in circulation among the people; that its president and directors had helped themselves to $630,-58, being the whole capital and a part of other people's money left on deposit; that other $636,957 had been advanced to glass companies, associations, and individuals, utterly worthless or of doubtful solidity; and that its bills discounted were only $157,769, and these chiefly to accommodate borrowers and not on business transactions. This was the U. S. government pet bank, and under the control of its partizans, and the result shews that if the people will allow this fraudulent system to go on, men of both parties will cheat the country, hire presses to cloak their villainy, and use their ill gotten wealth to obtain more. After borrowiug the capital and part of the loans, the managers got rid of their bad speculations in companies, and the bad debts due them by individuals by discounting worthless paper and in the end cheating the community.—1839, W. L. MACKENZIE fired at while standing in the window of the jail of Rochester.—The ball passed close to him. It was noonday.—Fifty cases of figured silks worth £10,000 each sent to New York from London by the Liverpool, to dress that part of the people who are exchanging liberty for splendor.—1492, *Landing of Columbus at San Salvador, W. Indies.*—"Columbus landed in a rich dress, with a naked sword in his hand. His men followed, and kneeling down, they all kissed the ground. They next erected a Crucifix, and prostrating themselves before it, returned thanks to God."—*Robertson.*

1837, MACKENZIE tried at the court of King's Bench, Niagara, for a libel on the Welland Canal Co., of which he had been a director on the part of the gov-

ernment. Damages laid at several thousand dollars, a special jury openly packed, and able counsel retained against him. He pleaded his own case; gave the truth of his charges of notorious dishonesty and plunder in justification; proved the authorship and publication of the libel, which his antagonists could not do and the jury valued the reputation of the plaintiff at two shillings damages!!!!—1777, The American General (Gates) writes to General Burgoyne, complaining of the inhumanity of the English thus:—The cruelties which mark the retreat of your army, in burning the gentlemen's and the farmers' houses as it passed along, is almost unprecedented among civilized nations." It is the same in Canada under the beggar on horseback Colborne at this day!—1779, Mr. Grattan's first motion in Irish Parliament for free trade, and against high tariff.

OCT. 13. 1812, Battle of Queenston. The English General, Brock, killed, also Col. McDonell. 378 American militia and 386 regulars captured by Sheaffe.—1825, Marshal Murat (King of Naples) shot.—1824, General Brock and Col. McDonell's bones raised, and buried below a lofty round tower on Queenston Heights, the foundation stone of which was laid by W. L. Mackenzie.

OCT. 14. 1786, LOUIS JOSEPH PAPINEAU, the celebrated leader of the Lower Canadians, was born at Montreal. He is of French origin; his father, Joseph Papineau, was member of the House of Assembly from 1792, when the English gave Canada a constitution, till 1811, and still lives, Louis Joseph was educated at the Catholic Seminary, Quebec—elected a member of the Legislature, 1809—called to the Bar, 1810—was friendly to the Americans in 1812, and desirous of cultivating U. S. connexion—In 1817 he was chosen Speaker of the H. of A.—in 1820 appointed an executive councillor by Lord Dalhousie—dismissed in 1822-3—sent to England by the Canadians—deprived of a captaincy in the militia, and his appointment as Speaker denounced by the government—1831 demanded an elective legislative council—1837 denounced the English resolutions to seize the Canadian revenues, refuse a redress of grievances, and tax the province in spite of its legislature—Gosford, the English Governor, recommended Mr. Papineau's arrest, and the abolition of the popular constitution—in the 1st week of Nov. a royal warrant was issued for his arrest—and next week a reward of $4000 for his apprehension. He went to Albany after the failures in Canada—visited Washington in the winter of 1838, and last spring took up his residence at Paris, whither his family have followed him. Mr. Papinean's political principles appear to us to resemble closely those of Mr. Van Buren. He is an enemy to monopoly—and the opponent of all that class who seek like the Bankers, and other associated monopolists, to injure the public by means of restrictive laws to enrich themselves out of other men's labour—to free trade he is friendly, and in all things to the republican principle of equal laws and rights. His salary as Head of the Legislature was $4000, but for nearly five years he had refused to accept it unless justice was done his countrymen. He had left off practice as a lawyer many years previous. Finding that the joint stock Banks were sapping the foundations of liberty he recommended to the legislature to do away their dangerous privileges. The Bankers went to London, and purchased at court as many royal charters as they pleased, with such privileges as they desired, and did as they saw fit in despite of the Canadians. Mr. P. never held a dollar of stock in any bank, and we have understood that he regretted the establishment of the Bank of the People, as it gave rise to selfish, mean, money-getting feelings in some of the Canadian leaders. He is a man of amiable manners, with great command of temper, and sound judgment. He had no military experience.

1661, The Rev. Mr. Kiffin, a London Merchant, obtains a pardon for 13 Baptists, condemned to be hung at Aylesbury for refusing to abjure England or conform to the established church.—1780, Congress resolve to erect a monument in honor of the memory of that gallant Frenchman Baron de Kalb, at Annapolis.—1786, CHURCHILL CALDOM CAMBRELENG, the celebrated advoeate of free trade in Congress, and for 18 years M. C. for New York, was born at Washington, N. Carolina. He is of Scottish extraction, friendly to the independent treasury and opposed to a National Bank. His talents are of the first order; his industry proverbial; and for perseverance he almost equals Joseph Hume. 1644, WILLIAM PENN born.—1806, Battle of Jena.

OCT. 15. 1838, Theller and Dodge escape from Quebec, the strongest fortress in America—they leap from the walls!!—1815, Bonaparte arrives at St. Helena.—1839, TORONTO MASSACRE.—This day the people of the county of York met at Davis' Temperance Tavern near Toronto, to consider the state of public affairs; they met unarmed, they had not even walking sticks. Capt. Steele, R. N. was chosen chairman, by an immense majority, but Sheriff Jarvis, Capt. Boyd, Gurnett and a hired mob armed with clubs, daggers, dirks, &c., rushed into the midst of them,

murdered two worthy young farmers, one of them in the presence of his distracted parent, broke the legs of some, hewed and hacked down and bruised and trampled upon others, until they entirely dispersed the unresisting reformers. They then returned to town and were thanked by Arthur, Hagerman, and the blood hounds there, as having done a good work. Two more of their victims have died since.

OCT. 16. 1817, Kosciusko, the hero of Poland, died.—1555, Bishops Ridley and Latimer burnt alive by the English government on account of their religious opinions. —1813, Battle of Leipsic.—1817, Thomas Hardy, whom the English government most unjustly tried for high treason many years before, died in London.

1794, Marie, Queen of France, sister of the Emperor of Austria, conveyed in a cart to the place of execution, her arms tied behind her, and beheaded, no man or woman showing a sign of pity. She had been the people's artful enemy; and the she-wolf Victoria who has spilt blood like water "may profit by her example."

OCT. 17. 1729, John Wilkes born.—1777, General Burgoyne, with a great army, from England, having been defeated at Saratoga the day before, SURRENDERS to the American General, Gates. Burgoyne lost in the campaign 10,000 men; the Americans captured 5000 stand of Arms, 72,000 cartridges, 5,763 troops and an immense quantity of stores.

1813. English ship Frolic taken by the Americans.—1830, The Irish government prohibits the meeting of Mr. O'Connell's Anti-Union Society.—1746, Ten of the gallant Scottish soldiers of Liberty who had been defeated at Culloden, hung, beheaded, and their bowels burnt before their eyes, at Carlisle—other 10 suffered at Brampton, Cumberland, three days after.

OCT. 19. 1745, The learned aad witty Dean Swift died in Dublin.—1735, John Adams, a native of New England, of English extraction, the 2nd president of the United States, born.

1781, The Marquis of Cornwallis and the English army (7107 men) SURRENDER at Yorktown, to General Washington commanding the combined forces of America and France. The combined army was 14,000 strong, 7000 of whom were Frenchmen. Where would American liberty have been, had not Generals Chatteleaux, Viomenil, De Rochambeau, La Fayette and Steuben, with their armies, and the Count de Grasse and his men of war, been at hand to fight the battles of liberty? If then there is a debt of gratitude due to the gallant sons of France, the early friends of American freedom, let us hope that the sordid souls of the bankers, brokers, usurers and money worshippers of the Union will not be able to lay the sin of ingratitude to Canada for a much longer period at the door of this republic.

OCT. 20. 1837, The English suddenly take and destroy the Turkish fleet at Navarino, without war or provocation; although Admiral Coddrington, in his despatch published by government, declares, that his object was to "induce Ibraham "Pacha to discontinue the brutal war of extermination." And what has the English war in Canada been, other than a "brutal war of extermination?"

OCT. 21. 1839, REVOLUTIONARY PAPER MONEY.—The Washington GLOBE of to-day, says: "The debts of the Government of the Confederacy, and of the States, by large contracts or obligations which fell into the hands of the keen and active speculators, or of the rich and powerful, [upwards of 40 millions of dollars] were all funded, as a national debt—drew an annual interest for the holders out of the Treasury, ☞ and were finally paid off by taxes levied on the people. ☜ The continental money, a paper obligation circulated among the producing classes, [farmers and mechanics]—which was in many instances forced upon them by the military power, taking their wagons and teams, and the products of their farms, and settling the account in this nominal money [to the extent of more than 200 millions of dollars] —was NEVER FUNDED OR REDEEMED. There was no difference in the character of the debts paid and those unpaid by the Government, but that the last were diffused universally among the people, the other held in masses by capitalists and speculators, who could operate in various modes upon the legislative body, on which provision for payment of the demands depended." Congress paid the rich gamblers, and defrauded the poor farmers.

OCT. 22. 1839, Abraham M. SCHERMERHORN, formerly Cashier of the Safety Fund Bank of Cherry Valley; next Cashier of the Bank of Rochester, and lastly President of the Bank of Monroe, is an illustration of the saying that Bank officers generally borrow all the money themselves, for the purposes of gain and speculation, and lend only a little of their credit to merchants and mechanics in good times, which they withdraw at the moment it is most needed, to save themselves.—This day the Sheriff of Monroe Co. N. Y. sent to the Democrat newspaper an advertisement in small type, nearly three feet long, containing a list of this Bank President's estates in this city and county, the Eagle Tavern, town lots, farms, his dwel-

ling house, all to be sold by the sheriff to pay his ten creditors 2 to 400,000 dollars of judgemeuts they have against him, owing to want of skill in his trade, and grasping at enormous wealth.

OCT. 23. 1652, Sir William Petty states that in the 10 years to this day 504,000 Irish were slaughtered and wasted by sword, plague, famine, hardship and banishment; and when we see what foreign influence has done in Spain during the last five years, there is no reason to doubt the statement. Such has English conquest proved to Ireland!!

OCT. 25. 1838, Arthur proclaims an amnesty for U. C., excepting certain persons. INDICTMENTS for high treason had been found by mock juries against the following individuals, viz:—Jesse Lloyd, Jacob Rymal, Nelson Gorham, W. L. Mackenzie, George Washington Case, George Lawton, James Marshall, John Rolph, Silas and Joseph Fletcher, Richard and Jeremiah Graham, John Mantach, Joseph Borden, Joshua Winn, David Gibson, Landon Wurtz, Alem Marr, Joshua Clarkson, Dudley Willcox, Edmund Quirk, Tho. Brown, Aaron Munshaw, Henry Stiles, Wm. and Dan. Fletcher, Dad and Seth M'Carty, Cornelius Willis, Erastus Clark, Chas. Duncombe, James Dennis, Eliakim and James Malcolm, Peter De Long, Orsimus B. Clark, Lyman Davis, Hervey Fisher, Pelham C. Teeple, Norris Humphrey, Jesse Paulding, Joel P. Doan, John Talbot, Samuel Edson, Jr., Abraham Sutton, M. C. Nickerson, John Massacre, Elisha Hall, Solomon Hawes, Geo. A. Clarke, John Van Norman, Michael M. Mills, Angus Mackenzie, Aaron Winchester, Chester Jillett, David Jennings, Thos. Lambert. Some of these are in Upper Canada unmolested; others are in the U. S.

OCT. 27. 1774, First American Congress.—1554, Michael Servetus, a Spanish Physician, burnt alive by order of John Calvin and the Magistrates of Geneva, for freely expressing and publishing his religious opinions, which were anti-trinitarian.

OCT. 28. 1746, Five of the enemies of fraud, colonial vassalage, paper money, and the Brunswick family, were hung, drawn, beheaded and quartered on Kennington Common, for joining the Scottish rebellion against English tyranny.

OCT. 29. 1831, Riots in Bristol, one so extensive as to put down the government several days, and paralize the military arm. Had they been followed up the country would have been revolutionized,—1828, General Lyman publishes in the Boston "Jackson Republican" letters by Thos. Jefferson, J. Q. Adams, &c. showing that when Jefferson laid the embargo on American shipping, the leading federalists of Msssachusetts intended to co-operate with England, turn traitors to their own government, and, as far as New England was concerned, dissolve the Uuion. Daniel Webster prosecuted Lyman in December, but the jury did not agree in a verdict. Mr. Adams was a federalist, and declared he had undoubted evidence of their design.

OCT. 30. 1830, The Irish government prohibit the meeting of Mr. O'Connell's society, "The Association of Irish Volunteers for the repeal of the Union."—1834, Rev. E. Ryerson and the Christian's Guardian! go over to the tories, types, press. parson and all.—1837, Sir F. B. Head sends the 24th regiment down to Montreal to aid Colborne to coerce the French Canadians, and takes 6,000 stand of arms out of the fortress, which he places in charge of Gurnett and the Orange Corporation of Toronto.

OCT. 31. 1818, Vankoughnet of Cornwall, Z. Burnham, I. Frazer, and Jonas Jones vote for a law making it criminal in Upper Canada to hold public meetings and petition for redress of grievances.

ADDRESS OF BRUCE TO HIS ARMY AT BANNOCKBURN.

Scots wha hae wi Wallace bled, Scots wham Bruce has aften led,
Welcome to your gory bed, Or to victory.

Now's the day and now's the hour, See the front of battle lower;
See approach proud Edward's power— Chains and slavery.

Wha will be a traitor knave? Wha can fill a coward's grave?
Wha sae base as be a slave? Let him turn and flee.

Wha for Scotland's king and law, Freedom's sword will bravely draw,
Freeman stand, or freeman fa' Let him on wi' me!

By oppression's woes and pains! By your sons in servile chains,
We will drain our dearest veins, But they shall be free.

Lay the proud usurper low! Tyrants fall in every foe,
Liberty's in every blow! Let us do or die!

1840.] NOVEMBER—ELEVENTH MONTH. [30 DAYS.

☍ *First Quar.* 2d, 8. 36. m. N. E.
○ Full Moon, 9th, 1. 24. e. S. E.
☍ *Last Quar.* 16th, 4. 23. m. S. E.
● New Moon, 23d, 9. 41. e N. W.

M&W Days	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Moon south.	Sun's decl.	☍ S.
1 **D**	6 54	5 6	10 46	5 54	14 34	♍
2 M	6 55	5 5	11 50	6 40	14 53	♒
3 T	6 57	5 3	morn.	7 24	15 12	♒
4 W	6 58	5 2	0 55	8 8	15 30	♓
5 T	6 59	5 1	2 3	8 52	15 49	♓
6 F	7 0	5 0	3 10	9 38	16 7	♈
7 S	7 2	4 58	4 22	10 27	16 24	♈
8 **D**	7 3	4 57	5 38	11 21	16 42	♉
9 M	7 4	4 56	rises.	morn.	16 59	♉
10 T	7 5	4 55	5 19	0 21	17 16	♊
11 W	7 6	4 54	6 17	1 26	17 33	♊
12 T	7 7	4 52	7 24	2 32	17 49	♋
13 F	7 8	4 51	8 38	3 27	18 5	♋
14 S	7 9	4 50	9 56	4 38	18 21	♌
15 **D**	7 10	4 49	11 14	5 33	18 36	♌
16 M	7 11	4 48	morn.	6 24	18 52	♍
17 T	7 12	4 47	0 26	7 10	19 6	♍
18 W	7 13	4 46	1 35	7 54	19 20	♎
19 T	7 14	4 45	2 42	8 37	19 34	♎
20 F	7 15	4 44	3 47	9 19	19 48	♏
21 S	7 16	4 43	4 51	10 3	20 1	♏
22 **D**	7 17	4 42	5 56	10 49	20 14	♏
23 M	7 18	4 41	sets.	11 37	20 27	♐
24 T	7 19	4 40	4 45	aft. 26	20 39	♐
25 W	7 20	4 39	5 31	1 16	20 51	♑
26 T	7 21	4 38	6 25	2 7	21 2	♑
27 F	7 22	4 38	7 25	2 57	21 13	♑
28 S	7 23	4 37	8 28	3 45	21 24	♑
29 **D**	7 24	4 36	9 32	4 30	21 34	♒
30 M	7 25	4 35	10 36	5 14	21 44	♒

Presidential Elections this month. [water, Yeomen, who pour your blood for kings as

20*th Sunday after Trinity*] *New York, Michigan, Mississippi, and Arkansas Elections. Georgia Legislature meet.*] What have they given your children in return?
A heritage of servitude and woes,
A blindfold bondage, where your hire is
21*st Sun. af. Trinity.*] blows.—BYRON
☌ ☍ 7*s.] *N, Carolina Legislature meet. Mass. Election*] *Delaware Election (biennially.)* ☍ Perigee [tler's mind
Ev'n should some wayward hour the set-
☌ ☿ ♄. Brood sad on scenes forever left behind,
22d *Sun. aft. Trin.*] *imparts,*
Yet not a pang that England's name
Shall touch a fibre of his children's
☌ ☌ ☍. [*hearts.*—CAMPBELL.
FARMER'S CALENDAR.—Feed well what animals you keep: the better you feed them,
☌ ♃ ☉.] the more profitable they are.—
23d Sunday after Trinity.] ☿ *Station S. Carolina Legislature meet* (*Mississippi do. biennially.*) Drains that convey
♄ ☍] wash upon your mowing grounds, are
☍ Apogee. ☌ ☿ ☍.] of the utmost importance; by often changing their direction a large portion of your land may be greatly
ADVENT SUNDAY.] enriched. This is the
ST ANDREW.] most suitable time of

the year for transplanting fruit trees of all kinds. The best method of preserving beets, carrots, and other garden roots, is to pack them separately in dry earth or sand in a warm cellar. Now look to your buildings, see that they are made tight and warm. Finish fall ploughing. Secure your cellars from frost.

NOV. 1. 1807, Russia declares war against England.—1838, Lord Durham resigns his high Commission in Canada.—1746, Ten of the Prisoners taken in battle in the Scottish rise for "responsible government" at Culloden, hung, beheaded, their bowels taken out, and their bodies quartered, by order of King George, at York Castle, England. Other 11 were murdered by same brutal ruffians on the 8th.

NOV. 3. 1783, American army disbanded. "Why (asks Dr. Franklin) has a single man [Geo. 3d] in England, who happens to love blood, and to hate Americans, been permitted to gratify that bad temper, by hiring German murderers, and joining them with his own, to destroy, in a continued course of bloody years, near 100,000 human creatures! It is he who has furnished the savages with hatchets and scalping-knives, and engages them to fall upon our defenceless farmers, and murder them with their wives and children, paying for their scalps, of which the account kept in America, already amounts to near *two thousand!*"—1687, Wm. Penn, founder of Pa. declares that from the restoration of Charles 2d, to this date, more than 5000 persons had died in jails for their religious opinions.—1832, Mackenzie expelled the Canada Legislature a 3rd time for his opinions, through the press, by votes of Sir A. McNab, Hagerman, Shade, Jarvis, the 2 Boultons, Chisholm, R. D. Frazer, &c.

NOV. 4. 1828, Unfortunate day of Colborne's landing in Upper Canada.—1838, Dr. Nelson issues a declaration of grievances and rights, and a proclamation.—Mr. Ellice, Secretary to Lord Durham, and Nephew to Earl Grey, taken prisoner by the Canadians.—The faithless Indians of Caughnawaaga betray a party of French to destruction.—At Beauharnois the Canadians seized the Brougham steamer.

1794, The suburb of Praga near Warsaw, Poland, taken by Suwarrow, the Rus-

sian General, whose order, like McNab's watchword, was "No Quarter!" and the Russians massacred 30,000 men, women and children, sparing no living creature.

NOV. 5. 1688, King William of Orange landed in England with an army to aid the nation in the recovery of some of its liberties, and to destroy others. He sailed from Holland, down mid-channel between Calais and Dover, on Saturday, the 3rd of November, about noon. The spectacle was magnificent. The opposite shores of France and England were lined with multitudes of spectators, who gazed with strong and opposite emotions, for several hours, upon the vast armament *moving in a line twenty miles in extent*, and charged with the rival fortunes of *princes, religions and nations*. The fleet was in sight of the Isle of Wight by the evening.

1838. Colborne proclaims martial law in the district of Montreal, arrests 700 Canadians and throws them into dungeons upon suspicion, or as hostages—L. H. Lafontaine, D. B. Viger, Chas. Mondelet, L. M. Viger, J. J. Girouard, F. W. Desrivieres, are among them.—At Oldham, England, 80,000 Chartists meet by torch-light, many of them armed.—1828, The vote in N.Y. state between Adams and Jackson for president is 276, 176.—majority for Jackson only 5350.

1792, Battle of GEMAPPE, where Dumourier and the enthusiastic republicans of France, rout the royal tyrants who had united to crush freedom, with great slaughter. Next March he turned traitor, but the troops wouldn't join him.

NOV. 6. 1838, Capt. Narcisse GREGOIRE, a brave Canadian, was this day struck by a ball in the chest, at the fight at La Cole, where a hard fought struggle took place between the tories and Canadians. He died asking "How do we stand?" He was told the truth, and his last words were, "Oh, my unfortunate country! are you again unsuccessful in repelling your tyrannical foe! I am dying, God have mercy on me! I am gone." Such too were the struggles in the old war of '76.—Was it to establish a nest of sharpers in Wall street, 1000 money changing, lottery ticket shops, and 800 monopolies of vile usurers and money mongers, with privileges abstracted by dishonest and ignorant legislators from the rights of community?—Surely no.

1837, CANADIAN REVOLT.—This day the English government began to force the Canadians into a premature revolt. A young men's association called "The Sons of Liberty," held their usual monthly meeting in Montreal. The government party stated at an early hour their intention to assault these young men. During this meeting, stones were thrown at the young men, yet this passed unresented.—On their way home they were assaulted—the assault was repelled—their opponents retreated, and the magistrates called out the troops, and they paraded the streets accompanied by several pieces of cannon. The "loyal assailants of the Sons of Liberty, now safe under the protection of English bayonets and artillery, were not slow in committing excesses. The most prominent of these was damaging Mr. Papineau's property; after which they broke into the office of the *Vindicator*, which they utterly destroyed. Since that day they have had undisturbed possession of Montreal. Lord Gosford dismissed 70 Justices of the Peace, issued warrants against the members of the legislature by dozens, arrested hundreds of innocent men on mock charges of high treason, filled the dungeons in the cold winter, and in 24 hours utterly annihilated liberty of speech and of the press, and subverted a royal constitution.

NOV. 7. 1838. Battle of Odletown between the Canadians and Loyalists—the latter victorious. Jacob Honshman, a quiet, peaceable American shot down wantonly near the lines by the loyalist volunteers, after the battle had ceased.—The Montreal *Express*, a liberal journal, suppressed and the types, &c. seized by violence.—1811, Battle of Tippecanoe.—1830, The Lord Mayor and citizens of London invite the king to a Banquet in the Egyptian Hall, but Sir Robert Peel replies that although His Majesty would gladly have attended, he was fearful to trust himself in his own capital city, lest the people would rise up in tumult against him!

NOV. 8. 1519, Cortez the Spaniard entered Mexico, to conquer, enslave and oppress it.—1832, Lord Goderich (Earl of Ripon) addressed a very long dispatch to Sir J. Colborne, in reply to Mr. Mackenzie's remonstrances and the memorials of 25,000 Canadians. All the reforms promised were, under various pretexts, withheld. A secret dispatch, since obtained, gave the lie to the public one.

NOV. 7. 1799. Napoleon Bonaparte and his brothers and army upset the French government and new-model it.—1775, Montreal taken by the Americans, under Montgomery, an Irish officer.—1838, infamous conduct of Capt. SHERMAN of the Burlington. The Sentinel states that Dr. "Robert Nelson was at Napierville, 18 miles south west of St. John's, with the main body of the Patriot forces. Having taken La Colle Mills, he had command of the whole country between him and New York line. It was extremely difficult for the Tory forces to gain his rear by

land, while the Royal officers *dared* not march from Laprarie to St. Johns to attack him without some force in his rear to co-operate with them. This could be obtained only by water up the river Sorel and Lake Champlain to a landing near the Isle-aux-noix. The English had no vessels of their own. and without the aid of this steam boat they were unable to accomplish their purpose. But our American Tories gave them their largest boat, the *Burlington*, and, Friday, transported some six or eight hundred of the Regular tory troops with artillery and ordnance complete, from St. Johns to Hoyle's Wharf on this side the Isle-aux-noix, *to attack the Patriots in the rear.* Men professing to be Republicans—lend their aid individually, and as a *Corporation*, to suppress and put down at the point of the bayonet, the rising spirit of Canadian liberty, this too, while sailing under the protection of the American Flag!!" [Why are not the names of the Corporation Chronicled that they may stink in the nostrils of freemen in all time coming! The last century had but one Arnold.]

NOV. 10. 1837. A troop of cavalry and a field piece were dispatched from Montreal to St. John's to press the people into revolt by new insults, to which were added the grenadier company of the royals.—1838, Sir John Colborne orders that two candles be placed in the 2nd story of every house in Montreal from sunset till midnight.—1483, St. Martin's Eve, Martin Luther born at Eisleben, Germany. His father was a poor miner.

NOV. 11. 1807, The English issued their oppressive Orders in Council against the American trade.—1794, Lafayette escaped from the hug of the Austrian Tyrant, out of the dungeons of Olmutz.—1829, Sam Patch leaped into the world to come, via the Genesee Falls.—1813, Battle of Williamsburgh or Chrysler's field on the St. Lawrence, in which the Americans and English fought hard and sustained much loss. ☞ ENGLISH CRUELTY!! ☜ 1838,

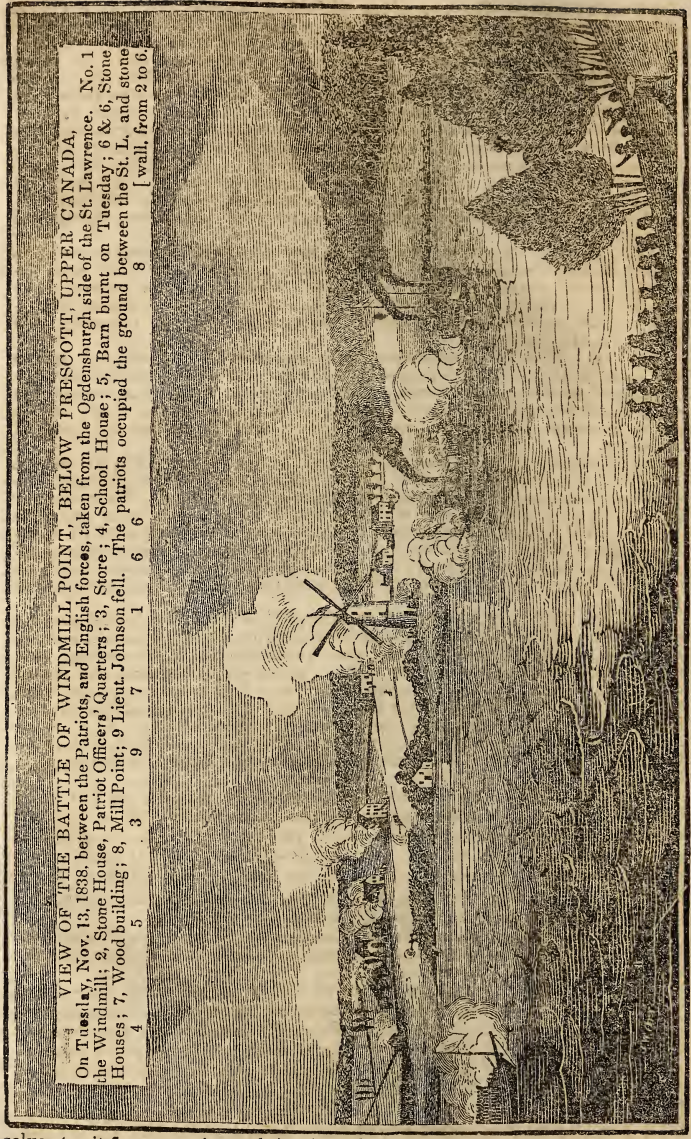
In a memorial to Congress from Ogdensburgh, signed by Henry Van Rensselaer, Aid-de-camp to Governor Seward of N. Y. it is stated, that An extent of country exceeding 40 miles appeared as it were one entire sheet of flame. The ascending light of this burning country was witnessed afar off by the inhabitants along this frontier. And the exciting spectacle of human misery, was too painful for a Christian people to behold. Men, women and children, robbed of every vestige of apparel. lay naked, frozen, and dead along fences and under hedges. Some few fortunately reached our frontier towns, and were saved from perishing by American Sympathisers.

NOV. 12. 1838, INVASION AT PRESCOTT.—The patriots landed near the wind mill, below Prescott, but were embarrassed by one of their schooners running aground containing their artillery, arms, shot, gunpowder &c. This and the other schooner Col. Worth and Garrow the Marshal seized on Wednesday, and carried off to Sackett's Harbor. The Telegraph arrives with U. S. troops—a body of loyalists, 400, march from Brockville—the English steamboats Cobourg and Traveller arrive at Prescott with troops—the whole number of patriots was 180. One of the schooners seized was English. They were lying at anchor on the U. S. side, in the river, all Tuesday. Some cowardly fellows had gone off with them on Monday night from the other side.

NOV. 13. 1838, TUESDAY, at 7 the steamers open a fire on the wind mill in possession of Von Shultze and the patriots—a battle takes place between the loyalists and patriots, in which the latter are victorious after a great slaughter of their enemies. After this night the patriots had no cannon balls—they were in the schooners!! So far back as 7th Feb. 1813, 200 Ogdensburgh volunteers surprised Brockville, captured the guard and 40 prisoners, with the arms, ammunition and military stores.

1715, Battle of Sheriff Muir. The Scotch, attempting to regain their national independence are defeated by the power of monopoly banks and English intrigue, with dreadful slaughter.

1715, The Scottish army, the leaders of which had taken up arms to obtain deliverance from the paper dollar, monopolizing power of England, surrender at Preston, England, and Major Nairn, Ensign Erskine, Capt. Lockhart, &c., are executed, and much cruelty practised. Same day the battle of Dumblane or Sheriff Muir, in Scotland was fought between the Duke of Argyle and Earl of Mar, in which victory was claimed by both. The Prince came to Scotland, to Dundee and Perth, but had to leave for France 1717, The English government was so much hated that the vile whigs durst not risk an election, but (like the Upper Canada House lately) voted them-



VIEW OF THE BATTLE OF WINDMILL POINT, BELOW PRESCOTT, UPPER CANADA,
On Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1838, between the Patriots, and English forces, taken from the Ogdensburgh side of the St. Lawrence. No. 1 the Windmill; 2, Stone House, Patriot Officers' Quarters; 3, Store; 4, School House; 5, Barn burnt on Tuesday; 6 & 6, Stone Houses; 7, Wood building; 8, Mill Point; 9 Lieut. Johnson fell. The patriots occupied the ground between the St. L. and stone wall, from 2 to 6.

selves to sit four years beyond the time they were elected for.—1817, John Philpot Curran, the celebrated Irish orator dies.—1837, Sir F. B. Head

holds a CABINET council; Messrs. Howe and Mantach make affidavits in the King's Bench that Allan, Elmsley and Robert Baldwin Sullivan, Head's Councillors, said in their hearing that "Mackenzie ought to have been shot at that time, and the only thing to be done now is to take him out and shoot him." ☞ This was before the revolt.

NOV. 14. 1832, Charles Carroll died, aged 96.—1838, Large Canadidian Sympathy meeting at Vauxhall Gardens, N. Y.—the venerable Dr. McNevin in the Chair.—Mrs. Herbert, of Burtonville L. C. was arrested last fall and cast into a dungeon in the Napierville jail, to compel her to make disclosures about patriot movements. Although kept there alone upon bread and water, she would not disclose anything. Her children were left unprotected in the streets during her detention, her house burned at the time of her arrest, and her husband a refugee in the States.—*Swanton P'r.*

NOV. 15. 1838. The party in the Windmill posted a cannon on the hill, below Prescott, attacked a long line of militia on their way down, and routed them —want of round shot was the cause of their surrender on the Friday.—1830, The whigs gain a majority in the H. of C. on the Civil List question, in consequence of the Duke of Wellington's declaration that he would permit no reform in parliament.

1836, NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTION; near approach to a revolt; 200 tory constables appointed; the electors insulted and injured; the military called out to take possession of the Streets of St. John; Fort Townshend Heights planted with English Cannon bearing upon the city, over the hustings; Kent and Morris elected in spite of the government and carried through the streets in triumph; the regulars again take possession of the city; on the 19th the Newfoundland *Patriot* publishes the U. S. Declaration of Independence, and Mr. Speaker Carson declared that if one musket had been fired, "some thousand gunners had their sealing muskets loaded and primed, ready to avenge the bloody deed." The Newfoundland Editor bids the government figure to themselves a snow storm, the snow 4 feet deep; and reminds them how powerless the troops would be against the people. "Six Thousand of the best Gunners in the British dominions, who are invulnerable both in the storm and in the battle, and who on the rolling billows would pick the eye out of a seal at a distance that would bid defiance to the puny musket of a veteran. Were the designers of this attempt to bear in mind that if the life of any of those on whom they principally direct their vengeance, had been taken on that fatal day, months, no, nor years would efface from the memory of those six thousand well armed and well disciplined hardy sons of the ocean, until they would revenge the bloody deed."

NOV. 16. 1830, The Duke of Wellington and Sir R. Peel, chiefs of the tory section of the people's oppressors, announce that the Whigs had obliged them to resign their power.—1837, The Canada government, to goad the people into a revolt for which their oppressors were prepared, arrest Andre Ouimet, President of the Sons of Liberty, J. Dubuc, F. Tavernier, M. Leblanc, Dr. Simard, &c., on a charge of high-treason. Aimable Norbert Morin of Quebec, and other leading men, had been previously placed in dungeons there. These arrests caused the first effusion of blood. A small party of cavalry were escorting Dr. Davignon and the P. M. of St. John's (Mr. Demaray) to Montreal Jail, and treating them with cruelty and insult, when the farmers stopt them, upset the vehicle in which the manacled prisoners were tied down, and set them free, driving off the soldiers. On this the Montreal Courier cried out, "blood has at last been shed by the rebels—the long desired blow has been struck—no British subject could desire better things."

☞ 1838, FRIDAY. After a well contested and sanguinary contest, the gallant Von Schoultz and his brave band had to surrender themselves prisoners—149 surrendered to the enemy, 15 were killed, and 16 escaped. Sir Geo. Arthur officially informs Lord Glenelg that 5000 militia were on the ground, besides the regulars, and they had the armed steamers and two 18 pounders playing on the windmill. As proportioned to the number engaged, more men fell in this contest than at the bloody battle of Waterloo. The American patriots gained immortal honor for their race and name. Wm. Johnson and

the people of Ogdensburgh speak of Col. Worth's conduct and that of his officers, in language which we omit. It is known. The exact line of his duty we cannot, perhaps, rightly define.—1773, The Citizens of Boston dress themselves like Indians and throw 346 chests of East India Company Tea into the sea, because the English Parliament had placed a tax of three pence per lb. on it without their consent, the proceeds to be used as a bribery fund wherewith to corrupt (as in England) the leading men of the colony, and make them instrumental in enslaving their countrymen.

NOV. 17. 1838, Five thousand men meet at the railroad depot, Philadelphia, to hear Theller and Mackenzie state the wrongs of Canada—Lewis Taylor in the chair.—The Spirit of the Times says—"But one feeling pervaded the immense assemblage—that of deep commisseration for the hardships and suffering of the Patriots, and upon dispersing, the universal sentiment was GOD SPEED THE CANADIANS."—1837, The Priests of the Seminary, Montreal, subscribe large sums to feed and clothe the tory volunteers who were murdering and plundering their countrymen at St. Eustache, &c.—1794, John Horne Tooke tried for high-treason (love of liberty) before Lord Mansfield. He was defended by Lord Erskine and acquitted. Had he been found guilty the gallows would have ended his honorable and useful career.

NOV. 18. 1838, Colonel Wetherall with a large military force, cannon, cavalry, &c., marches thro' the DISTURBED part of the country to excite more disturbance and take vengeance.—Sir George Arthur renews his reward of one thousand sovereigns for Mackenzie's apprehension, and believing him in Canada makes a diligent search.

NOV. 19. 1838, BURNING.—Colonel Angus Macdonell, Fourth Regiment of Glengarry Militia, writes Bishop Macdonell, Cornwall, "We proceeded towards Beauharnois by a forced march, burning and laying waste the country as we went along; and it was a most distressing and heart rending scene, to see this fine settlement so completely destroyed, the houses burned and laid in ashes; and I understand the whole country to St. Charles experienced the same; the wailing and lamentation of the women and children, on beholding their houses in flames, and their property destroyed; their husbands, fathers, brothers, sons, dragged along prisoners: and such of them as did not appear, were supposed to be at the rebel camp."

1838, Colborne issues an order to convene the corut martial which sent so many good and true Canadians to eternity, and orders them to give sentence "according to martial law and the rules of military discipline." This court of murderers of the innocent consisted of General John Clitherow, President, Col. Sir John Eustace, Col. Henry Barnard, Col. Wm. Grierson, 15th Regt., Col. James Crauford, Major John Lloyd, 73d Regt., Major Henry Townsend, 24th Regt., Major Arthur W. Biggs, 7th Hussars, Capt. William Eyre, 73d Regt., Capt. Wm B. Smith, 15th Regt., Capt. Robert Marsh, 24th Regt., Capt. Henry A. Kerr, Royal Regt., Capt. Augustus Cox, Gren. Guards, Capt. the Hon. George Cadogan, Captain Hew A. R. Mitchell, Gren. Guards.

NOV. 20. 1837, The English Commander in Chief, London, orders soldiers to take off their side arms when not on duty, because they often injured people with them. The like request made at Quebec and refused to the Canadians.—1838, Governor Arthur writes to Lord Glenelg to borrow money for the U. C. tories, and tells him that the colony is fast going to ruin and that he cannot help it.—A large meeting of the citizens of Washington held in Carusi's Saloon to express sympathy for Canada. From 1000 to 1500 persons attend.—1814, Gen. Jackson writes to the Sec'y at War, "I will (if my plan be adopted) insure that an effective force shall soon appear in every quarter, amply sufficient for the reduction of Canada, and to drive our enemies from our shores." ☞ Why was his excellent offer refused!!

NOV. 21. 1837, A Grand Ball given by the Londoners in their Guildhall for the benefit of the Polish refugees in Britain.—1838, President Van

Buren issues his neutrality proclamation.—1830, Polignac, Peyronnet, Chantelauze and Ranville, the advisers of Charles Xth's tyranny, and author of the bloodshed of the 3 glorious days, declared guilty of high treason against France, and imprisoned for a time.—1806, Bonaparte issues his Berlin Decree, declaring the British Islands blockaded, and forbidding the rest of the world from communicating with them.

NOV. 22. 1830, Earl Grey takes the premiership, as head of the whigs, and grasps at offices for his relations as greedily as a famished hound would at a bone. He takes the premiership—his brother in law (Ellice) Sec'y at War—his son in law, (Durham) in the cabinet—his son (Howick) Under Secretary of State—another son, Capt. in the Navy—his brother, Bishop of Derry. He began reform by coercing the Irish!—1838, Three thousand persons meet to express friendship towards the Canadians, in the city of Baltimore, Commodore Daniels in the chair. They are addressed by Messrs. Theller, Mackenzie, and others.

NOV. 23. 1837, DEATH OF LIEUTENANT WEIR, B. A.—The Canadians took him prisoner near St. Denis; he was in plain clothes; said he was buying wheat; was searched and his errand and character found. When the battle of St. Denis began his guards tied him easily, put him in a caleche and took him forward a little way, when he burst their bands and fled, they chased and fired—he fell.—1830, Lord Chancellor Brougham 1st introduced as a peer into the House of Lords by Durham and Wellesley.

1802, Colonel Despard and others seized and charged with intending to rid the world of Geo. 3rd, seize the Bank, the Tower, &c. After a mock trial, the Colonel and 6 others were hung, he on the scaffold telling the people, as they all did, that they were innocent, and suffered for their love of truth, liberty and justice.

1837, (Wednesday) THE BATTLE OF ST. DENIS, in which the gallant Dr. Wolfred Nelson defeated the English regulars and drove them back, was preceded by warrants from Lord Gosford to arrest the Canadian leaders, which aroused the people to resistance. Dr. Davignon and Mr. Demaray were arrested on a charge of high treason at St. John's. Instead of conveying these prisoners quietly to Montreal, direct by the rail-road, the cavalry that captured them, resolved on striking terror through the country by marching them around by Chambly and Longueiul, a distance of thirty-six miles, with iron fetters on their hands and feet, and ropes around their necks. The people of Longueiul assembled and rescued the prisoners. Immediately a force of 800 men, with four pieces of cannon and a howitzer, was despatched, one half to attack St. Denis, the remainder to storm St. Charles, where several of the leading reformers from Montreal had retired. So little expectation was there that such an armed force would be sent to arrest half a dozen of civilians, that no preparation had been made to oppose such a body.—There were not more than thirty men at St. Denis previous to the arrival of the troops, and these were collected to prevent the sudden seizure of Dr. Nelson, by constables. The same may be said of St. Charles. When it was known that the troops were coming, the tocsin was sounded—a crowd of about 300 men, armed some with fowling guns, and others with pitchforks, assembled at St. Denis, and after an engagement of six hours and a half, repulsed the soldiers, with a loss of fifty men and one piece of cannon.

NOV. 24. 1814, Peace concluded between America and England.—1820, Greek Revolution commenced.—1778, Lafayette, through his personal credit, clothes the American Army, and furnishes them with shoes, linen and other necessaries of life, from Baltimore, &c.—1837, Charles Ovide Perrault, member of the parliament of L. C., aid de-camp to Dr. Nelson at the battle of St. Denis, was mortally wounded during the struggle, and died this morning at half past three. This amiable, pious and accomplished youth was slain in his 28th year, and left a young widow to whom he had been married only a few months. He was one of the most faithful, devoted, disinterested

friends of liberty we ever knew. His talents were of the first order—his manners winning and agreeable—his bravery undoubted. In the legislature he had acquired deserved weight and influence. Lord Gosford had marked him out for the scaffold, but fate awarded him a more glorious death in the arms of victory.

NOV. 25. 1837, (Saturday) BATTLE OF ST. CHARLES.—The English, about 700 strong of regulars, infantry and cavalry were led against a mob of honest farmers, 2000 perhaps in number, ill armed and ignorant of war. Colonel Wetherall says: "The march was accomplished without opposition or hindrance, except from the breaking down of the bridges, &c. &c. until I arrived one mile from this place, when the troops were fired at from the left or opposite bank of the Richelieu, and a man of the Royal Regiment wounded; several rifle-shots were also fired from a barn immediately in our front. I burned the barn. On arriving at two hundred and fifty yards from the rebel works, I took up a position; they opened a heavy fire, which was returned. I then advanced to another position one hundred yards from the works; but finding the defenders obstinate, I stormed and carried them, burning every building within the stockade, except that of the honourable Mr. Debartzch; which, however, is much injured. The affair occupied about one hour. The slaughter on the side of the rebels was great: only sixteen prisoners were then made. I have counted fifty-six bodies, and many more were killed in the buildings, and their bodies burnt." The patriot account, as copied into the U. S. papers is in the same strain as that of Colonel Wetherall. They state that he flanked his operations by a murderous discharge of grape shot upon the crowds of peasants, adding to the cannon-ball and bullet the bayonet and torch. The farmers fought bravely till charged by the bayonet, and then the butchery was dreadful. Upwards of one hundred were in a barn, full of hay and straw, which was set fire to, and they were burned alive or smothered. The malcontents lost, at least, five hundred men by shot, fire and water. Another account states that nearly one hundred men were driven into the river, and perished. The village of St. Charles was entirely destroyed in the attack; the houses having been almost all fired by the soldiery. The royalist account, in the N. Y. Albion of Dec. 23d, p. 406, says that Col. Wetherall "enfiladed and knocked over the pallisades, with his artillery, after silencing the enemy's guns, formed line and CHARGED WITH THE BAYONET, UNDER THE OLD BRITISH CHEER. Though four or five to one in number, the poor wretches who had hitherto stood fire well, soon broke, but not before the troops were amongst them. Between two and three hundred were killed, and the remainder fled in all directions, spreading terror and dismay far and near.—Col. Wetherall had three killed and seventeen wounded, only, for the Canadians fired badly."

1783, New York evacuated by the English army. England has since sent a far more dangerous force of Jews, brokers, bankers, importers, agents quacks and speculators, in the place of the other, who teach the Americans those infernal arts which undermine national virtue and take away that peace and happiness which can never be restored.

NOV. 26. 1838, Mr. Keilchen, Rnssian Consul at Boston, arrested in the catholic church of Montreal, and his trunks rifled, on suspicion of conspiracy to aid the Canadians. Colborne released him.—1688, King James 2nd arrives at London; and while one of his daughters and her husband, the Prince of Orange, were invading his kingdom, the other, Princess Anne, had gone off to his enemies. He burst into tears, and cried, "God help me! my own children have forsaken me." Much need have kings and peasants, slaves and masters, of faithful and true instructors. Princess Anne had been educated by mean divines of the Church of England to take pleasure in seeing its ministers crushing, worrying, banishing and imprisoning dissenters and catholics, for honestly adhering to the uncourtly creeds of that

day.—1832, Mackenzie (after 3 or 4 expulsions) elected member of assembly for York county by the freeholders in his absence to London—the government could not get a candidate.—1823, Kingston Bank, U. C. breaks, and its notes are sold for sixpence. Its nominal capital was 500,000 dollars: next to nothing paid in. The Directors were Benjamin Whitney, Atty. General Hagerman, John McLean, High Sheriff, John Cumming, Collector of Excise, Thomas Dalton, Editor of the Patriot, McLeod, Merchant, Smith Bartlet, Cashier. When it was agoing, the President posted to Montreal and lifted $32,000 of a deposite of redeemed bills from the Cashier of the Bank of Canada, circulated $4,000 of them for good money in that city, and where are the rest?—1769, Mr. Wilkes returned to parliament again for Middlesex, and soon after re-expelled!—1772, the East India company monopolize the purchase and sale of salt, betel-nut and tobacco, and declare the leases of land throughout India void. A dreadful famine and mortality ensued, and pestilence desolated the land. This is and ever will be ☞ English government. ☜

NOV. 28. 1839, JOHN TEED, merchant taylor, Quebec, arrested for treason, accused of having made some clothes for his countryman, Dr. Theller, when escaping from the citadel—he applies for a writ *habeas corpus* before Judges Panet and Bedard—they issue the writ.—The Sheriff went to jail to bring Mr. Teed before them, but found that the military officers (the superior power there!) had removed him to the citadel, with the aid of a file of soldiers—the writ was then served upon Col. Bowles, commanding the fortress, and a warrant issued to commit him for contempt, but he kept the barrack gate shut, held Teed in a cell, and defied the civi-

1840.] DECEMBER.—TWELFTH MONTH. [31 DAYS.

◍ *First Quar.* Wed. 2d, 2. 45. m. N. W. | ◍ *Last Quar.* Tues. 15th, 4. 24. e. N. W.
○ Full Moon, Tues. 8th, 11. 41. e. N. | ● New Moon, Wed. 23d. 4. 41. e. W.
◍ *First Quar.* Thur. 31st, 6. 2. e. s.

M&W Days.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets.	Moon South	Sun's decl.	◍ S.
1 T	7 26	4 34	11 41	5 56	21 53	♑
2 W	7 26	4 34	morn.	6 38	22 2	♑
3 T	7 27	4 33	0 46	7 21	22 11	♒
4 F	7 27	4 32	1 53	8 7	22 19	♒
5 S	7 28	4 31	3 4	8 56	22 26	♒
6 D	7 29	4 31	4 19	9 52	22 34	♓
7 M	7 29	4 30	5 37	10 53	22 41	♓
8 T	7 30	4 30	rises.	morn.	22 47	♓
9 W	7 30	4 29	4 52	0 0	22 53	♈
10 T	7 31	4 29	6 8	1 8	22 58	♈
11 F	7 31	4 28	7 28	2 14	23 3	♈
12 S	7 32	4 28	8 49	3 13	23 8	♉
13 D	7 32	4 28	10 4	4 8	23 12	♉
14 M	7 32	4 27	11 15	4 57	23 15	♉
15 T	7 33	4 27	morn.	5 42	23 19	♊
16 W	7 33	4 27	0 21	6 24	23 21	♊
17 T	7 33	4 27	1 27	7 8	23 24	♊
18 F	7 33	4 27	2 33	7 50	23 25	♋
19 S	7 33	4 27	3 40	8 35	23 27	♋
20 D	7 33	4 27	4 43	9 20	23 27	♋
21 M	7 33	4 27	5 46	10 11	23 28	♌
22 T	7 33	4 27	6 44	10 1	23 28	♌
23 W	7 33	4 27	sets.	11 52	23 27	♌
24 T	7 33	4 27	5 6	aft. 41	23 26	♍
25 F	7 33	4 27	6 9	1 30	23 24	♍
26 S	7 33	4 27	7 12	2 16	23 22	♍
27 D	7 33	4 27	8 15	2 59	23 20	♎
28 M	7 33	4 27	9 19	3 41	23 17	♎
29 T	7 33	4 27	10 23	4 23	23 13	♎
30 W	7 32	4 28	11 28	5 4	23 10	♏
31 T	7 32	4 28	morn.	5 47	23 5	♏

Is there a breast so chilled in life, can nurse the coward's sigh? Is there a creature so debased, would not for In. ☌ ☿ ☉. ☌ ♅ ◍] freedom die? (1st) Pennsylvania Legislature meets. (2d) Twenty-sixth Congress met, 1839.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.—Be not ambitious to have a large farm. A man's con- 2d Sund. in Advent.] Pres't Van Buren ☌◍ 7*s] born, 1782. Congress meets.] □♅ ☉. ☌☿ ♃] 7th, Virginia, Ohio. In- ◍Per.] diana, Missouri, and Illinois Legislatures meet.] sequence is not measured by the size of his farm. Husband your ground well; occupy no more than 13th, 3d Sund. in Advent.] you can im- 14th, General Washington died, 1799.] ☌ ♄ ☉.] prove in the best manner.— ☌ ♂ ◍.] Keep a good fence. Be a good neighbor. Do to others as you would have others do to you.—*Farewell.*

Is there a heart so cold in man, can gall- 4th Sund. in Advent.] ing fetters crave? Is there a wretch so truly low, can stoop to be a slave? O, let him, then, be ◍ Apogee, ♄ ◍)] doomed to crawl, Where only reptiles live; Nor neve CHRISTMAS.] know the grateful sweets, that liberty can give.

☌ ☿ ◍.

28th, Maryland Legislature meets.

31st, Kentucky Legislature meets.

power. Colborne, at Montreal, backed his Colonel in this defiance of the law—kicked the two Judges off the bench and exalted two of his creatures in their stead, having first made them promise to say the military were right. The poor dependent Judges had to go off to England to beg pardon—they were then reinstated. Teed, after a long confinement, was let out on bail—and thus matters rest.

DEC. 1. 1837, Sir Francis Head's Council decide to apprehend Mackenzie on a charge of high treason, after he should publish another of his weekly newspapers, and confine him in Fort Henry; to seize his papers, presses and property; to raise two militia regiments; to increase the militia artillery.—Dr. Wolfred Nelson's extensive property at St. Denis, wantonly burnt by Col. Gore and the English army, by way of instructing Canadians in the approved English usages of war.

DEC. 2. 1805 BATTLE OF AUSTRELITZ gained by Napoleon. Among other villains killed by this battle was that traitor Wm. Pitt. He began life a reformer, he betrayed his comrades, was an evidence against them, and freedom's bitter foe. His chief cronies were Castlereagh who cut his throat after betraying Ireland, and Lord Melville who robbed the public wholesale, until even the tories cried, 'Fie upon you!" Austrelitz sickened Pitt—he took to bed—and on the 23rd of July 1806 joined the bloody crew he had hired to war against liberty on this side the grave.—1814, Treaty of peace, U. S. and England, signed at Ghent. American title to Canada under French deed of November, 1778, made over to England.

REVOLT NEAR TORONTO, 1837, Saturday. Dr. Rolph sent a verbal message to Mr. Gibson and Col. Lount, which the Colonel and also Mrs. Lount stated to me as follows—"The government were giving out the arms (of which they had 4000 "stand) at the city Hall, Toronto, and arming men to fill the garrison, and form companies to arrest the leaders of the expected revolt, through the country betwixt and "next Thursday (the day we were to rise); the government had given out 1000 stand "and been told of our plans for Thursday, and therefore Col. Lount and his men must "be in town on Monday night." There was no word of concealing arms, no letter. Mrs. L. received the messenger, her husband being from home, but all the country knew before her or Col.L. The messenger left Gibson's on Sunday at 4 in the morning. Mrs. Lount asked, "Is Mackenzie aware of the change?" The messenger did not know, but supposed he was. Chief Justice Robinson's brother Wm. told Mrs. L. afterwards "that government were entirely ignorant of the day of the revolt, "and that a story had been imposed on Dr. R. to get something out of him." He further said, that "his brother, the C. J., and the Governor, Head, were in their beds "when Powell escaped to them with the news that the rebels were at his heels, "They had mistrusted nothing, and were surprised not to see Toronto in flames. "They did not know what to do for the city, but hastened to put their goods and families on board the Transit steamer, determined to retreat and leave the capital in "Mackenzie's hands the moment the rebels appeared. Their families never left "the steamer until, on Thursday, the royalists gained the victory." Mrs. L., like me, is sure that the Robinsons were for the revolt. When the council met and agreed to arrest Mackenzie, the Chief Justice bade them "let him alone." Had not matters gone too far, Col. Lount would have disobeyed Dr. R's order, but every body knew. The going was very bad. "I'm afraid" said the Colonel to his wife "that "Dr. Rolph is going to be the ruin of us. I believe he is mistaken as to their finding "out the day—I think he's only frightened." Mr. Silas Fletcher had left the city on Saturday night, and talked with men of all parties in it, and been all over it, and had not heard a word of the news by Dr. R. about the arms, &c. He came to Col. Lount and said Dr. R. was mistaken, for all was quiet. Dr. R's news, however, and the intelligence that the Canadians below had suffered heavy defeats discouraged the farmers. Mackenzie was then at Stouffville, delivering sealed letters to the Captains of townships for Thursday the 7th. That Sir F. Head was entirely ignorant of our designs his dispatches show. We never thought of a delay beyond the 7th. After our defeat, he writes to Lord Glenelg—"Mr. Mackenzie, under these favourable circumstances, having been freely permitted by me to make every preparation in his power, a concentration of his deluded adherents, and an attack upon the city of Toronto were secretly settled to take place on the night of the 19th instant." They did not begin to unpack or examine the arms till the Tuesday!

DEC. 4. 1838, BATTLE OF WINDSOR. The refugees and their friends, 164 strong, with arms for themselves only, borrow a steamboat and cross from Detroit to Windsor, U. C.—their watchword "Remember Prescott!"—they attack the barracks, carry and burn them—*burn* a British steamboat—take 25 prisoners, touch no private property—are attacked by Colonel Prince, the Militia and a party of regulars from Sandwich—a division only of their party engaged in the defence and fight nobly—Colonel Putnam a Canadian, nephew of the celebrated General Putnam of the American revolution, is killed, also Major Harvell a gallant Kentuckyan, an

Capt. Lewis,—the patriots retreat—some of them taken by Prince, an English Attorney from Cheltenham—he murders four of his prisoners, without trial, several "hours after the engagement. His letter to Airey said, that "of the Brigands and "Pirates 21 were killed, *besides 4 who were brought in just at the close and immediately after the engagement, all of whom I ordered to be shot upon the spot, and which was done accordingly.*" Putnam was an American born, 45 years of age, and left a widow and eight children in Canada. His wife is the niece of General Herkimer. He wrapped the tri-color flag round his mangled body, lay down, and expired.

Before leaving the field, Adjutant Cheeseman of the 2d Essex, brought up a prisoner whom he had taken. He surrendered him to Colonel Prince, who ordered him to be immediately shot on the spot and it was done. The man was first shot in the shoulder and severely though not mortally wounded—a second shot carried away part of his cheek,—a third wounded him in the neck, after which he was bayonetted to death! The 2d prisoner, (who was wounded) was brought into the town of Sandwich, *at least two hours after the engagement*, and was ordered to be shot on the spot. It was proposed to give him "*a run for his life.*" This barbarous proposition was acceded to and in an instant a dozen muskets were levelled for his execution. At this moment, Col. Wm. Elliott exclaimed, '*D—n you, you cowardly rascals, are you going to murder your prisoner!*" This exclamation for one instant retarded the fire of the party, but in the next the prisoner was brought to the ground, he sprang again to his feet and ran round the corner of the fence where he was met and shot through the head. His name was BENNETT, late a resident in the London District. *His death took place in our most public street, and in the presence of several ladies and children.* Another prisoner named DENNISON, also wounded and unarmed, taken after the action, was brought in during the morning. Charles Elliot, Esq. who was present when Col. Prince ordered this man to be shot, entreated that he might be reserved to be dealt with *according to the laws of the country*, but Col. Prince's reply was, '*D—n the rascal shoot him*, and it was done!!' When Col. Prince reached Windsor he was informed that Stephen Miller, one of the Patriots was lying wounded at the house of Mr. Wm. Johnson. The man, whose leg had been shattered by a musket ball, had been found by Francois Baby, Esq. Col. Prince gave the order for his execution, and *he was dragged out of the house and shot.* The wounded man said he was 35 years old, owned a farm in the town of Florence, Huron County, State of Ohio, and he had a wife, and a boy about 12 years old; he talked about his wife and son, and wished that his wife might be written to. Soon after this a party of militia-men dragged him out of the house, and shot him. Miller was wounded between 7 and 8 in the morning and was shot at noon: the action was over about 8 o'clock. Miller *lay unburied all night in the street and was completely disembowelled, and other parts of him eaten by the hogs!* Capt. Broderick of the Regulars left a prisoner in charge of a dragoon: "Prince fell in with this prisoner, *ordered him to be taken from his guard and shot, which was done.*" *!!* A party of Indians who were sent into the woods, took 7 prisoners, When they brought them out a cry was raised. "*bayonet them!*" but Martin, one of the Indian braves, replied, "No, *we are Christians! we will not murder them!*"—But when these men were delivered to Col, Prince, he had them placed in a waggon, and when it reached an open spot opposite the barracks, *he commanded them to be taken out and shot.* On this Mr. James cried "For God s sake do not let a white man murder those whom an Indian spared!"

DEC. 5. 1837. A large and influential meeting of the citizens of Buffalo held, to aid the Canadians. This was a week before Mackenzie reached Buffalo, and before his movements near Toronto were known. Yet he is accused of being the exciting cause!—1837. Lord Gosford proclaims military law and execution, closes the Courts of Justice in the Montreal division of Lower Canada, and offers rewards for the apprehension of the leading men of Canada. The following are the gentlemen to whom this high compliment, so much more honorable than many a patent of British Peerage, was paid. Four thousand dollars for Louis Joseph Papineau. Two thousand dollars each for Dr. Wolfred Nelson. Thomas Storrow Brown, Edmund Bailey O'Callaghan, Joseph T. Drolet, Jean J. Girouard, William H. Scott, Edward E Rodier, Amury Girod. Jean O'Chenier; and four hundred dollars each for Pierre Paul Demaray, Joseph Francois Davignon, Julien Gagnon, Pierre Amiot, Louis Perrault, Dr. Alphonso Gauvin, Louis Gauthier, Rodolph Desrivieres.

DEC. 6. 1782, MARTIN VAN BUREN, 8th President of the United States, was the son of a poor farmer in Kinderhook, N. Y. He is of Dutch descent, by father and mother, and married into a Dutch family His *schooling* was wholly obtained at the village academy.

1745, CHARLES STUART and his army retreated from Derby, England, the Irish, the Welsh and the English malecontents having shown no spirit for fighting.—How like his situation to that of the Canadian republicans back of Toronto, ninety-two years afterwards, to a day! Smollett says, the monied corporations and trading monopolists of London were in dreadful consternation, and well they might be. But cowardice and slavery, cruel bondage go hand in hand. Will monied corporations rule here also? English History tells us that Prince Charles and his highlanders in their retreat destroyed no property, committed no outrage or violence, took no plunder.—1837, Battle of Moore's Corner, L. C.—A party of 50 or 60 Canadians, headed by Mr. Bouchette, son to the Surveyor General, and Julien Gagnon, with 2 cannon, 70 muskets, balls, powder, &c., attacked and defeated by the tory loyalists of Shefford, under Capt. J. O. Kempt. Bouchette taken prisoner.

DEC. 7.—TORONTO REVOLT, 1837, Monday 4th, to Thursday 7th, inclusive. Early on Monday morning, Col. Lount, and ONLY 100 men, (Capt. Stewart, R. N. says 75 to 125) left the borders of Lake Simcoe for the city. So open was the movement, that the whole body of half pay officers on their line of march instantly prepared to warn Sir Francis. (See Stewart's Narrative.) On the previous night, Mackenzie, when within 9 miles of Toronto, heard of Dr. Rolph's order, and sent off Mr. Gibson's man to Simcoe to stop it, and informing Col. Lount that the government had given out no arms, and were entirely ignorant of our designs, except of course, Mr. Hogg's story, which was intended for Sir Francis, and very cleverly told. Mackenzie also sent for Dr. Rolph, to meet him and Gibson near the city, which he did, about one, P. M.; he (Rolph) having previously endeavored to countermand his orders to Lount, through Mr. Geo. Bolton, on finding he had been deceived. The three were unable to decide on the precise course to be adopted that night, because they could not tell whether Lount would come or stay, whether if he came he would travel secretly so that his men might be scattered in farm houses, or whether he would come armed and openly through the mud. In the evening Mr. Gibson's man, brought word that Lount was on his way, and the rising known all over. That moment messengers were despatched in every direction to rouse the reformers; Mackenzie and three others seized every suspicious person they met on the road, and confined them; and the patriots as they arrived, fatigued, hungry, dispirited and disappointed, asked for Morrison, Rolph, &c., and for the thousands they expected to have met.—If 750 backed out on Tuesday, 100 could ill be persuaded to go forward on Monday. The leaders in town sent us no word, none of them joined the body they had called into action, nor did they attempt to organize or marshal our friends in the city, or send on some of the boldest among them to cheer the countrymen. Bidwell, who was anxious for our success, kept aloof from the storm he had done all he could to raise, and thought but of *self*. When did he think of any thing else?

As Mr. William Alves behaved throughout with great courage and intrepidity, his reply to some strictures of the Editor of the New York *Reformer*, which is correct as to facts, is copied from that journal.

[EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER FROM CAPT. ALVES TO MR. RUDD. N. Y.]

"I am a native of Scotland, just returned from a British Prison. In the Canadian revolt I took a very active part: witnessed Mr. Mackenzie's conduct from first to last; was taken prisoner after his his defeat; and in the winter of 1837-8, occupied a cold and dismal cell in company with the gallant Capt. Matthews and Gen. Van Egmond. I was heavily loaded with chains and fetters, the effects of which and the excessive cold, wet and frost, I yet feel. One of my comrades, Capt. M., was removed from the dungeon to the scaffold, on which he suffered with our friend Col. Lount.—Gen. Van Egmond intreated to be relieved as he was very old, but they kept him in till he was so frozen and chilled that he had only to be sent to their hospital and thence to his grave. With John G. Parker and others, I was carried to Fort Henry, Quebec, Liverpool and London, and should now have been in slavery in Botany Bay had not Messrs. Hume, Roebuck, Ashurst, Falconer, Hill, and other generous and good men, taken our cause before the Queen's Courts at Westminster. The final decision of the judges was adverse to the wishes of the government, and Lord Brougham brought the whole matter before Parliament, on which we were restored to liberty.

"You assume that if Mr. Mackenzie had possessed the daring qualities some have ascribed to him, he could have taken the Canadas in a month and Toronto in a night. It is well known to all who witnessed his conduct that it is not to any want of energy or decision on his part that the failure is to be ascribed. He persevered to the very last. A hundred of the bravest citizens could have been armed so as to surprise Toronto any night at an hour's notice; but to give permanence to such a movement it was necessary that the country should be prepared to support the town. The news of the reverses in Lower Canada had dispirited many, and when Col. L. arrived at

Montgomery's on Monday evening, he had with him only eighty or ninety wearied men, who had marched through mud and mire nearly forty miles, carrying their arms. Of the condition of the city after ten in the morning, nothing was known.—None of the gentlemen who had called out this party either joined it, or sent any word. Had Mr. Mackenzie been the leader, Toronto was ours. I was present and saw all. Mr. M. advised that a guard be placed on the roads, and with three of his comrades secured a number of prisoners. He advised with great earnestness that we should instantly march and take possession of the city, and offered to head those who would do so. I well remember that he was very generally opposed. Col. Lount, Mr Lloyd, and Mr. Gibson, who came later, strongly objected to his proposal, until intelligence was obtained of the state of the town, or until our numbers were strengthened. When his intreaties were found to be in vain, he next offered to risk his life by riding into the city with only three friends, although a warrant for high treason stared him in the face, there to rouse our comrades, gain the tidings wished for, prepare for an attack as early in the night as possible, and bring Doctors Rolph and Morrison back with him. The night was quite dark. They had not rode far when they met Powell, the present Mayor of Toronto, and Major McDonell, both of whom Mackenzie arrested and sent back with Capt. Anderson and Mr. ————, strictly charging them to keep the prisoners in front. Mackenzie then continued his course for the city with one companion, a daring act, but evidently necessary in the state of feeling of the men, in order to effect a surprise. Before they got into town, Mayor Powell, who had shot Capt. A. with a concealed pistol, rode past them. Mackenzie chased and came up with him, on which Powell came close up and presented a loaded pistol to his breast, which flashed in the pan. Mackenzie fired but missed Powell, who escaped, and after concealing himself behind a log, reached Sir Francis and awaked him from his sleep. Mackenzie re-captured Major McDonell and a person whom the justices had sent to warn the government of its danger, and returned to Montgomery's, where he found Col. Moodie of the British army dying, and Capt. Stewart of the Navy, in custody; they had shot at our guards, but failed to pass them. Other messengers whom we sent to town, were arrested. *No one came from thence.* On Tuesday, at noon, we were on our march to the city, greatly increased in strength, when we met Dr. Rolph, our own executive, and the Hon. Robert Baldwin, with a flag of truce from Sir Francis, asking what we wanted. Our reply was—"A free Convention of the People." They returned, and Dr. R. advised us to follow him in half an hour, which we did in two divisions. When a mile from town the same messengers returned and brought Sir F's refusal, and then Dr. Rolph privately advised that we should not enter the city till dark, while he, meantime, would prepare the town folks.

"We marched for Toronto again, as soon as it was dark, about 750 men, for I stood and counted them in threes as they passed onwards. We had taken Capt. Duggan and others of Sir F's officers prisoners, and were about half a mile from the market square, when a party of the royalists, headed by the sheriff, fired a random shot and ran—there were about 15 of them. Col. Lount and those of our riflemen in front, fired back, and Mackenzie, who was between the enemy and our people, narrowly escaped a shot from ourselves. He hasteaed back and bade them stop firing, but a panic had seized the rear, and in a short time nearly our whole force was on the retreat. Mackenzie, on this, handed me Capt. Duggan's pistol, and ordered me to ride back and tell the cowards there was nothing to be afraid of. I did so, but it was of no use. At length he joined me, and we threatened to shoot at them if they did not halt. When they came to a stand, Mackenzie told them that the steamers were sent off for the orangemen of the other districts; that if our people were in such terror, he had no doubt the tories were more frightened still; that what would be child's play that night, might be impracticable on the morrow, and then asked them how they could think of looking wife or sweetheart in the face, if, after all their pretended bravery they acted the part of poltroons, and let slip the noblest opportunity of delivering Canada ever offered to man? All he said was of no avail; he then asked many persons by name if they would go; and at length said—"Is there any twenty of you that will accompany me into the city—join our friends there, who await us in hundreds, and drive the tories before us or perish in the attempt?" I said I would, and two or three others, after Mr. M. had touched their feelings, agreed to go; but not more. Next morning, although there were many new faces, our 750 had dwindled down to 300. Mackenzie called them together, apologized for his strong censures of the previous night, reminded them that he had set them an example, which if they had followed, Toronto might have been theirs; told them that the enemy had been reinforced, but that they would yet succeed if they had confidence in themselves. Mackenzie, Lount, and a select party, of which I was one, set off to collect fire-arms,

of which we stood greatly in need, to take prisoners, and bring in the mails from and to the United States and England, all of which we did. On Thursday, the tories, 2000 strong, with a couple of field-pieces, worked by artillerists from the regular army, marched out to meet us, and spread such consternation among our guards and spies that they fled, without warning us of their approach. We had now a number of very brave men with us, although in all not over 400 were in our camp. Mackenzie, as soon as he saw the enemy, galloped towards them, returned, and intreated us to stand and fight them. It was his daring and rashness for which his friends blamed him. He seemed to fear nothing. One of our leaders had left for the States on Wednesday—another remained in his house, was taken and tried, but never came near us—a third chose to find fault with Mackenzie's plans on Thursday morning, though sanctioned by Gen. Van Egmond, who had just arrived, and indeed suggested by him; and his discontent led to a council of war, a re-election of officers, and great loss of time. I voted for Mr. Gibson as Captain of my company; we elected him unanimously; and he left his post the moment he saw the enemy, as did many more, (nearly half), while Lount and Mackenzie, with as many as they could persuade to join them, stopt and fought the tories as long as there was even a hope of success, their numbers being not one to the enemy's ten. So unwilling was Mackenzie to leave the field of battle, and so hot the chase after him, that he distanced the enemy's horsemen only thirty or forty yards, by his superior knowledge of the country, and reached Colonel Lount and our friends on the retreat just in time to save his neck. Had Mackenzie not been thwarted from first to last, we would have been instantly victorious at Toronto; and his plan was to seize the steamers and at once march into Fort Henry on our way to Montreal. * * * (Signed,) WILLIAM ALVES.

Colonel Lount often acknowledged, when in prison, that if Mackenzie had got his way our success would have been certain.

The reader will at once perceive that if Dr. Rolph, Dr. Morrison, and others, I may not yet name, had joined us, they would have encouraged these timid farmers, who, when they saw Dr. R. appear as Sir Francis's emissary were much discouraged, as were many all over the country. Dr. Morrison was so full of the matter some time before fighting began, that he told all to those who had no right to know, and that was all he did. And Dr. Rolph has been applying for and getting certificates to the injury of Mackenzie, and asking persons to give him their names on a blank sheet of paper, to fill up as he may think fit, with a similar object. Bidwell imitated Peter, and denied us altogether, and being an American, was at once admitted into all the courts of N. Y., while Mackenzie, an European, went to a jail! We concealed B's name as long as it was necessary. But if those leading men had displayed a proper share of spirit all might have gone right.

THURSDAY, 7th.—By nine, A. M., Sir Francis had given out 4000 stand of arms; and Mackenzie attempted to direct his attention from the patriot camp by sending a body of 60 to make a sham attack on the city on the East, and burn the Don Bridge; even in this he was thwarted for two hours; it was also his desire that the whole patriot force should form themselves into marching order, and occupy a station nearer the city, where they could see all that the royalists did, and regulate their movements accordingly. Again he was thwarted by the same gentleman, and valuable hours occupied in the discussion until it was too late. Had no orders been given for men to come from a distance until the patriots were ready in the city, 100 men could have had Toronto, but the alarm once given it required resolution and courage, which were wanting. Sir Francis, by burning Montgomery's and Gibson's premises and granaries, because owned by patriots, showed an example which has been followed with steamboats, &c., owned by tories and used by government. As there were few troops, the country people, had they acted in the spirit of their previous resolutions, could have cleared Upper Canada, if armed but with broomsticks. Out of 35,000 persons in and within 16 miles of Toronto, only 150 joined Sir Francis after he had beat to arms a whole day (he says 300), such was the popular feeling.

In the outset it was unfortunate that Dr. Morrison was allowed to participate in the matter. It is wonderful how many he continued to tell beforehand, although under every bond of honor and good faith to hold his tongue. He did nothing; was worse, far worse than useless, and self was ever uppermost with him. Mr. Hogg made several pretended revelations to Sir Francis, the value of which I well knew; they put the Governor on a wrong scent. But all fails when the people fail, as they surely did in the matter of the Toronto revolt.

Mackenzie depended much on Dr. Rolph's evidence for an acquittal in the

court at Canandaigua, and had a set of questions ready for him, but the Doctor gave him the slip in his hour of need, just as before at Toronto. Mr. Montgomery had waited on the Doctor to ask if he would attend if served with U. S. process. He replied that he certainly would, and Mr. Robertson served him with a subpœna in the usual way, through whom also he intimated to Mackenzie that he might be fully depended on. When the trial came on Dr. Rolph neither came nor sent an excuse nor enquired on what points he was to be examined.

DEC. 8.—1837, Sir F. Head issued a lying proclamation offering pardon and forgiveness to all who would lay down their arms and go to their homes, except Mackenzie and five others. Many did so, were arrested as soon as possible, sent to the penitentiary, banished, or, as in the case of Capt. Matthews, hung on a gibbet!!

1746. Mr. Ratcliffe, Earl of Derwentwater, who had escaped in 1716, was taken in a French ship, having been engaged against the Brunswickers in Scotland, He pleaded that he was a NATURALIZED subject of France, but was told that if he had been born in England and lived but one hour in it he was a subject for life. He was beheaded on a sentence passed in London 30 years before; his body mangled; and his heart taken out of his body while yet palpitating.

1838. NIELS S. VON SHOULTZ hung on the gibbet at Fort Henry, by order of Arthur, and with the united approbation of "Her Majesty's Government. He was a glorious martyr to Canadian liberty, a youth of 31 winters, of cool bravery and gallant and heroic deeds. His father was a Major in the Polish liberating army—the son had attained the rank of Colonel. View his death as you will it is a cool, premeditated and wanton murder, all concerned in which have forfeited their lives. He met his death with coolness, breathing forgiveness to his assassins. He was about to be married to a lovely American at Salina, had a superior education and very engaging manners.—How long shall bloody England's shambles be drenched with the best blood of America!

DEC. 9.—1603, John Milton, Prince of English poets, an eminent republican, born in London.—1838, Furs and Skins carried to England from Canada, &c., this year by the Hudson's Bay Co., value $1,250,000.

1815, MARSHAL NEY was shot this day in consequence of the Duke of Wellington giving a malicious explanation of an article in the capitulation of Paris, and of the faithless Bourbons and their Holy Allies, breaking their sacred pledges. He referred to Lord Nelson's odious conduct, where a capitulation made by Capt. Foote was broken (by Nelson,) and those surrendering under it, basely murdered by his means.

DEC. 10.—1838, CONKLING, of Auburn, one of Mackenzie's Judges, complies with MILLARD FILLMORE's request to suggest more penal laws against the refugees by recommending "an inhibition, with suitable penalties, of the act of engaging in any military enterprize against, or going with hostile intentions (!!) to be carried into effect by military force, into the territories of a foreign power with which we are at peace." This blue-light Judge would punish, not for robbing the orchard, but for intending to do it. Unruly *intentions* he is ready to put down by fine and imprisonment, and suggests that the laws regarding PIRACY be extended to the lakes!!!—1775, The B. N. A. Colonies, now the U. S., agree not to import any merchandize from Britain or Ireland, and not to export any American produce to the English West Indies, after this day; and abide by the agreement.—1833, The H. of R. (U. S. Congress) correctly resolve, that in all cases of election by the House, the vote shall be open and not by ballot.

DEC. 11.—1837, Mackenzie arrives in Buffalo from Toronto.—1838, Mr. Papineau and Dr. Wolfred Nelson are introduced to President Van Buren, by Mr. Wright of N. Y.—1792, Louis 16th tried at Paris, (Beheaded 21st of June 1793.)

DEC. 12.—1838, DOREPHUS ABBEY and ——— GEORGE, of Watertown, N. Y., hung at Kingston for defending American freedom. Capt. Abbey left two orphan children, was a native of Connecticut, a printer by profession. Mr. Southwick says he employed him in his office, that he was an excellent workman, sober and correct in his habits, became an editor of a journal in this State, was frugal and industrious, enjoying the respect of society; brave, sincere, and a republican from principle. Col. Arthur, at the bidding of Hagerman, Sullivan, Elmsley, Allan, and Baldwin, at Toronto, and of Melbourne, Thomson, Glenelg, and the Cabinet of England, caused his murder in cold blood. He died on the same scaffold as Von Schoultz, a martyr to the cause of '76. His blood

cries for vengeance!!! It is said that Mrs. George was refused a sight of her husband, till he was dead.—1653. Cromwell turned the English Parliament out of doors, and assumed the title of Protector.—1837, Mackenzie, at the urgent request of the citizens, addresses near 3000 persons in the theatre of Buffalo, on Canadian affairs, this being the third public patriot meeting in that city.—1831, Mackenzie, after a trial of four days, is expelled from the Legislature of U. C. by a vote of the Boultons, Hagerman, Burwell, Frazer of Brockville, McNab, &c., because he declined to retract an opinion given in a newspaper.

DEC. 13.—1831, Great meeting of the Freeholders of York County, U. C., at Toronto, in consequence of Mackenzie's expulsion. Sir John Colborne, fearing that their memorial to him was a cover for seizing his person and revolting, plants artillery in all directions near the Government House, appoints a signal for the regiment in garrison, and prepares for defence.—1837, Proclamation from Navy Island dated.

1837, Expedition of the BLACK ROCK GROCERY, dispersed by the Sheriff, the Police Justice, and an attorney, without assistance. The arms seized from a garret.—Thomas Wilson, a methodist preacher, U. C., arrested on a charge of treason.—Wm. Purdy, miller, Chas. Powers, iron founder, Dr. Gilchrist, late M. P., and Robert Waller merchant, Newcastle District, Upper Canada, arrested on suspicion of treason.—Arrests, Home District, U. C., for high treason, Isaac Masterson, Gideon Vernon, Periphon Hawke, Joseph Wilson, John Beilby, Wm. Asher, Geo. Wilson, Joseph Newlove, Joseph Gould, Geo. Hill, J. W. Kendrick, Wm. and Peter Rogers, Wm. King, Peter Rogers, Richard Watson, Weldon Hughes, Abraham Musselman, Peter Pence, Samuel Walford. Abraham Haling and John Browne, banished to U. S. for treason.—McNab's forces press upon Malcolm and Duncombe's party and force them to disband in the London District. McNab took 500 prisoners.

DEC. 14.—1837. BATTLE OF ST. EUSTACHE. ☞ This beautiful village is 21 miles north of Montreal, on an arm of the Ottawa, on the high banks of the river. It was attacked by Sir John Colborne this day at noon, with 200 cavalry, a large train of artillery, several regiments of European soldiers, and Canadian Loyalists, and a portable gallows to hang the leaders who might be taken alive and in arms.—Sir John's army was 2,250 strong, and St. Eustache was singled out for vengeance, because its people had protected from arrest some of the honest members of Assembly whom the government sought to destroy. The Canadians, as at St. Dennis, were some 300 persons, badly armed, and so scarce of balls, that some of them fired off marbles. They were manly, and took possession of several buildings for defence.—Dr. Chenier and 60 more threw themselves into the church, a very massive building in a commanding situation, and flanked by two long stone houses. The enemy surrounded the village and cut off all retreat. The clergyman's house was first burnt, having been fired with Congreve rockets, and the people who retreated to the cellars of the convent were either burnt or stifled to death—the soldiers next surrounded the church, under cover of the smoke, and two officers of the royals set fire to it, leaving the wounded to perish in the flames; others leaped from the windows and were met with vollies of musketry. Dr. Chenier and a few brave men jumped through a window into the grave yard, where they fought with all the desperation of a forlorn hope. A ball soon brought their leader down, but he rallied his sinking strength, rose and discharged his gun at the enemy—twice again he was brought to the ground, and twice he rose to the attack. The fourth time HE FELL TO RISE NO MORE! Chenier's fall was the signal for an indiscriminate slaughter of the remainder of his brave band. "NO QUARTER" was the cry, and with few exceptions, all were massacred. Some few made for the ice, in the hope of gaining the opposite woods. One by one they were picked off by the marksmen posted at certain distances, and the stragglers fell and perished midst the bleak wintry snows of Canada.

After four and a half hours' fighting, Sir John obtained possession of the village—many lay dead and wounded; the stench from the burning bodies was very offensive; the village was given over to be pillaged, property was plundered, women violated, and seventy of the best houses in town and country burnt to the ground. The gallant Dr. Chenier's mutilated body was exposed—his clothing stripped from his yet warm limbs—the body was cut into four quarters, and his heart torn from his breast and exposed to the gaze of the barbarous soldiers. His property was destroyed; even his beautiful and accomplished wife had to fly for her life. Night closed upon England's sacking of St. Eustache, and the whole country round seemed one sheet of flame, in the midst of the horrors of Canadian winter. All powerful God, in thy own way and time visit those cruel destroyers! Capt. Marryat, who accompanied Sir

John Colborne, was at the battle. He says, the English soldiers and their officers were so exasperated against the Canadians that "it was a service of danger to attempt to save the life of one of these poor creatures." About midnight he went to see the church; the floor had been burnt to cinders, and "between the sleepers were scattered the remains of human beings, injured in various degrees; some with merely the clothes burnt off, leaving the naked body; while here and there the blackened ribs were all that the fierce flames had spared. Not only inside of the church, but without its walls, was the same revolting spectacle; and farther off were bodies still unscathed by fire, but frozen hard by the severity of the weather."

1837, THE U. C. CONVENTION, dated in September, was to have met, had the people and their leaders possessed courage enough to free their country, when no enemy from without opposed them. What right had they to convene? The same that the Barons had who obtained Magna Charta—or the Conventions who recalled Charles 2nd, and crowned William 3d. The Convention did meet on the 14th of December, but it was on Navy Island, Canada, and the U. S. Government has bestowed 18 months' imprisonment on the chairman of that day, for daring so to assemble.

DEC. 15. 1837, Colborne's destroying army enter St. Benoit. Encounter no resistance. Three hundred farmers meet him with white handkerchiefs in their hands as a token of peace. Vast numbers are arrested and sent off to Montreal Jail; hundreds take to the woods; Colborne and suite remain all night in the village, which they give up to plunder.

DEC. 16. 1837, Colborne and his army return from St. Benoit or Grand Brule, having first set it on fire and rifled it of every valuable they could carry off. AMURY GIROD, a native of Switzerland, one of the leaders, was stopt on his way to the United States, through the officiousness of John Taylor, of Long Point. When escape seemed inevitable he shot himself. His body was brought to St. Benoit; beheaded; his head exposed on a pole; a stake driven through his body, and the body buried at the cross of four roads as a mark of the infamy attached to the Canadian cause. Even the *London Times* denounces Colborne's "infernal acts" here, but England's Queen approves. The Quebec *Canadien* states that in one month to this date, 500 Canadian houses were burnt down, and property destroyed to the value of upwards of one million of dollars.

DEC. 18. 1688, KING JAMES having left London on the previous day, his son-in-law enters it, and takes possession of the royal palace. The English lawyers came to address him, headed by old Sergeant Maynard, aged nearly ninety. The Prince told him he had outlived all the lawyers of his time. Maynard replied, that but for the arrival of his highness, he would have survived the law itself. "He was an old rogue for all that," says Swift, and McIntosh's Revolution adds, "that the destroyers of the law were the lawyers, its own offspring, by their iniquitous judgments, corrupt pleadings, and sycophant petitions." The like might be said of the U. C. lawyers, *as a whole;* they were the most worthless, rotten and venal tribe on the face of the earth, and the judges were like unto them.

DEC. 19, 1838. Execution of Colonel MARTIN WOODRUFF at Kingston. He was a deputy sheriff, Salina, Onondaga Co. N. Y. His enthusiasm in favor of the Canadians was boundless—he came to Navy Island, with aid to the Patriots—was ready to serve at French Creek had there been a Commander, and exhibited great coolness and courage at the Wind Mill. A few militia officers were collected, who ordered him to execution. The Kingston Spectator, thus describes the scene of his murder, of which Victoria and her bloody cabinet, heartily approved. This gallant soldier was, "about sunrise, brought from Fort Henry upon a rough carter's train or sleigh, attended by two priests, escorted by a party of volunteer cavalry, to the jail, and soon after to the door leading to the scaffold, when the Sheriff read Arthur's warrant to execute him; he was then placed on the platform, the cap pulled over his face, and the hangman placed the rope to a hook in the beam over head. The platform fell and presented a revolting disgusting, and disgraceful scene. The knot instead of drawing tight under his ear, was brought to the chin; it did not slip but left space enough to put a hand within; the chief weight of the body bearing upon the rope at the back of the neck. The body was in great agitation, and seemed to suffer greatly. The spectators said it was shameful management, when two hangmen came out, endeavored to *strangle* the sufferer and not having succeeded they returned again to their disgusting work. "The Port Ontario Aurora says: his neck was not broken, till the hangman, on the cross-tree, had pulled him up by the collar and let him fall four times in succession. After this, the inhuman brute struck his heels seve-

ral times into the breast of the dying man! Shame on the *civilized* barbarians!—No wonder the biped blood-hounds are hunted by the avenging assassin.

1813, The American Fort, Niagara, (built by the French, 1751) taken by the English. 1831 The South Carolina Legislature protests against the tariff. 1837, Governor Marcy issues his proclamation for neutrality in the Canadian contest. 1837, Two thousand men of Vermont meet at St. Albans, to express friendship for the Canadians.

DEC. 20, 1834. Alexander B. Richmond, an English government spy, prosecutes a London Bookseller for publishing a record of his crimes, and is nonsuited, London. 1837. Sir Francis Head, Upper Canada, demands, in Victoria Guelph's name of Governor Marcy, that he deliver up to Judge Bethune his messenger, Mackenzie, a rebel, traitor, &c., Governor Marcy replied that—Mackenzie's offence was political and he could not give him up—moreover as he was on Navy Island, Upper Canada, and Sir Francis would find him there.—C. H. M'Collom of Belleville, U. C. arrested on a charge of high treason—liberated on condition of banishment.

DEC. 21, 1838, Messrs. Panet and Bedard, Judges of the King's Bench Court, suspended from office by Colborne, for bailing Teed, accused of aiding Theller in his escape.—1836, President Jackson addresses Congress recommending the acknowment of Texan Independence.—1837. Garrow (Marshal) writes Benton (District Attorney) from Rochester, N. Y. "There is much excitement here; forty soldiers 'marching the streets of Rochester to-day under drum and fife; two pieces of can-'non went off this morning; and three-fourths of the people here, I learn, are en-'couraging and promoting the thing; and seven-eighths of the people at Buffalo and 'all along the lines are taking strong interest in the cause of the Patriots; many furn-'ishing arms, and large quantities of provisions contributed and forwarded to them, 'and volunteers continually going on."

DEC. 22. 1838, JOSEPH NARCISSE CARDINAL, member of the parliament of Lower Canada, aged 30, (left a wife and 5 children); and JOSEPH DUQUETTE, student at law, aged 22, were this day hung at Montreal, for nobly attempting to free their country from the English yoke. They were brought before a dozen of hired assassins in red coats called a court martial, and ordered to the English shambles forthwith. They were delivered up to their murderers by the Caughnawaga Indians who petitioned for their life. Cardinal was hung twice, while Colborne and his brutal band sat at their windows enjoying the horrid scene!! Madame Cardinal, in the last months of pregnancy, threw herself at the feet of *Lady* Colborne, supplicating her interference in behalf of her husband.—Lady C. offered the broken hearted supplicant—*five dollars!* Cardinal and Duquette were in Jail, Nov. 4th, Martial law was proclaimed on the 5th, and the ordinance constituting Clitherow's Court Martial on the 8th, so that they were tried under a proclamation issued after they were in jail!! Delisle, the High Constable was one of the officers at the execution and while Mr. Duquette was slowly walking towards the scaffold he pulled suddenly the rope round his neck, precipitating him to the ground. Mr. Cardinal reprimanded him.—"It's good enough for a dog of a rebel," was the reply. While the two sufferers stood upon the scaffold, they bade one another a parting adieu for this world—the next moment the drop fell; Mr. D. fell longitudinally, breaking some of his teeth and cutting his face on the railing round the scaffold; his sufferings were excruciating; several times he begged, for God's sake, to have an end put to his agony, by killing him. Twenty long minutes elapsed before another rope could be prepared! it was then passed around his neck and tied to the fixture, the first rope was then cut, and in a few moments after this second hanging, he was numbered with the dead.

Same day, at KINGSTON, the British monsters were employed in strangling on the gallows of Fort Henry two of the Prescott heroes JOEL PEELER of N. Y. State, and SYLVANUS SWETE, of Northampton Ms. who died as they had lived, fearlessly.

DEC. 25. 1776, GENERAL HUGH MERCER. This night, Washington crossed the Delaware at Trenton, surprised the Hessians, took 900 prisoners and 6 brass cannon, losing only 9 of his men. Throughout the whole campaign GEN. MERCER is stated by all parties to have powerfully aided Washington, and behaved with the utmost bravery and skill, in this, the very darkest hour of American suffering and misfortune. On the morning of the 3rd of Jan., 1777, Washington decided to attack Princetown, and MERCER led the VAN of the gallant band. In the evening Mercer encountered three English Regiments, and a deadly struggle ensued, in which he fell, dangerously wounded, while rallying the American militia.

The English surrounded and refused him quarter, stabbed him in seven places, struck him with the butt of their bayonets and left him for dead. Nine days afterwards this friend of Washington expired in the arms of his (W's) nephew, and Congress erected a monument to his memory. Mercer was a native of Scotland, fought for his native Prince at Culloden, was exiled, and in 1755 became the companion of Washington in the Indian Wars. It seems hard that Scotchmen should have laid down their lives in this last century to establish a power which insults their countrymen as aliens and intruders in this; and when they claim its hospitality, pounces upon them as the victims of its policy, and immures them in American Bastiles, for the crime which constituted the glory of a better age.

DEC. 27, 1837. Great meeting in New York (Vauxhall Garden) in favour of the Canadians, addressed by Dr. O'Callaghan.—1838. Court Martial met in London, U. C., to determine who of the Windsor Prisoners it would serve the interest of the government best to murder, without judge or jury—on the same day a company of artillery arrived at London, with 40 waggon loads of arms for the Sandwich frontier. Davis Bedford tried!! and ordered for execution for rebellion!!—1791, new constitution for the Canadas, a law.

DEC. 29, 1813. The English army under General Riall invade the State N. York, BURN BLACK ROCK and destroy its battery on the their way to burn Buffalo. The English forces also burnt Manchester village, Niagara Falls, and one infirm person perished in the flames.

1837. INVASION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. BURNING OF THE CAROLINE.—[EXPLANATION OF THE FRONTISPIECE.—1 represents Mr. Durfee lying on the wharf by the ware house at Schlosser, N. Y., weltering in his blood. He was shot in the back of the head—2 shows the murderers in their boats returning to Chippewa, where the lights are seen at 3, 4 is a view of the ill-fated vessel passing onwards with fearful speed towards the great falls, in a blaze of flame, the elements of fire and water combining in their fury to send into eternity those who had hid themselves in the boat from the dagger of the assassin. A faint view of 2 or 3 persons holding out their hands in desperation may be seen near the bows of the boat. The English official account is that six were killed; the Americans say eleven.]

The Steamboat Caroline took out a license at Buffalo as a ferry boat for passengers—sailed to Tonawanda—thence to Schlosser, and twice between it and Navy Island—Schlosser contains an old store-house and a small inn. At 5 in the evening the Caroline was moored at the wharf—the tavern being very full, a number of the gentlemen took beds in the boat—in all about 33 persons slept there. A watch was placed on deck at 8, the watchmen unarmed—there was only one pocket pistol on board, and no powder; at midnight, the Caroline was attacked by five boats full of armed men from the English army at Chippewa, who killed [as themselves say] six men, or as the American account has it, eleven. A number were severely wounded, as the people in the American port, could make no resistance. To kill them was therefore a wanton assassination, The cry of the assailants was "g—d d—n them—no quarter—fire, fire!" Amos Durfee of Buffalo was found dead upon the dock, a musket ball having passed through his head. The Caroline sailed under the American flag, which the assailants took to Toronto, and displayed at annual festivals, in honor of this outrage. She was set in a blaze, cut adrift and sent over the falls of Niagara. We witnessed the dreadful scene from Navy Island. The thrilling cry ran around that there were living souls on board; and as the vessel, wrapt in vivid flame, which disclosed her doom as it shone brightly on the water, was hurrying down the resistless rapids to the tremendous Cataract, the thunder of which, more awfully distinct in the midnight stillness, horrified every mind with the presence of their inevitable fate; numbers caught, in fancy, the wails of dying wretches, hopelessly perishing by the double horrors of a fate which nothing

could avert; and watched with agonized attention the flaming mass, till it was hurried over the falls to be crushed in everlasting darkness in the unfathomed tomb of waters below. Several Canadians who left the Island in the Caroline that evening, to return next day, have not since been heard of, and doubtless were among the murdered, or hid on board and perished with the ill-fated vessel. Why did the English pass Navy Island, in Canada, where the patriots had hoisted their flag, and waited for them, and attack an unarmed boat in N. Y. State, and in the dead of night, butcher them in cold blood! Sir Francis Head planned, ordered, and sanctioned the whole massacre, the Queen of England and her government approved of it, and rewarded the villains. Drew is raised to the rank of Captain of the Royal Navy, and commands on Lake Erie, and McNab is knighted, and received the Royal thanks. ☞ Sir John Colborne is also created Lord Seaton! ☜

McNab in his despatches says—"I was informed by *citizens* from Buffalo that the Caroline would be down that night." The editor of the *Star* stated that he understood that Dr. Thomas M. Foote, of the Commercial, and John McLean, ex-judge of Seneca County, were that night McNab's guests in his camp. Was it so? The Hon. John Elmsley, Toronto, a member of Head's Government, attended the anniversary dinner there, in honor of the *heroes* who defeated the Yankees. He said—"After a desperate engagement of some minutes, she was fired, and rode upon the waters a blazing beacon of infamy until she sunk into the abyss beneath—(loud cheers.) Gentlemen, *I glory in having been one of those who destroyed this boat.*"—On the same night (29th Dec. '38.) says the Montreal Herald, "Col. Holmes and the officers of his brigade, held their first regimental mess dinner at Orr's Hotel. The room was decorated with transparencies of her Majesty, the Duke of Wellington, Britannia, the steamer Caroline in flames descending the Falls of Niagara, and a globe with the motto, "The British empire, on which the sun never sets." Sir Allan N. McNab was toasted, and many jokes cracked at the expense of the unfortunate Americans in the Caroline.

1812. British Frigate Java taken.—1837, Benton takes out a warrant to apprehend Mackenzie for an alleged breach of the laws of neutrality at Buffalo.—1838, Patriot meeting of the ladies of Buffalo—many other Caroline meetings.

DEC. 30. 1838, ANTHONY G. W. G. VAN EGMOND, a native of Holland, and formerly Colonel in the army of Napoleon, settled many years in the Huron Tract, Upper Canada, where he owned about 15,000 acres. As he happened to be near Toronto when the difficulties took place there, he was arrested on Thursday the 7th of December, immediately after the battle, and lodged in Toronto jail. He had committed no act of violence against the government, and there was no pretext for detaining him, but he was a dangerous man on account of his military talent, which was of the first order, and his known republican principles. Accordingly, the Governor, Council and Hagerman, held a consultation, the result of which was that Colonel Van Egmond, in his 67th year, was ordered down to one of the coldest of the cells underground. The water had run into the cell, upon the clothes under which he lay, and they were found next morning frozen to the ground, and the old Colonel all but perished.—The physicians were sent for, to keep up appearances, and they at once saw that he was *done for*. He was ordered to be sent to the hospital, and this day he breathed his last. This is English Government in Canada. May God in his loving kindness to the sons of men deliver the earth from such a dreadful curse.—Russian despotism is paternal affection when compared to the brutal sway of England.

1813, The City of BUFFALO burnt by the English in the midst of the frosts and snows of a Canadian winter. Only one house was left standing.—1746, Carlisle Castle, with 400 Scottish prisoners, surrenders to the Duke of Cumberland. The prisoners were treated with a refinement of cruelty.

DEC. 31, 1806, A Commercial Treaty entered into by the ministers of the United States and England, which the Senate at Washington would not ratify.

1775, General Richard MONTGOMERY, a native of Ireland, falls before the walls of Quebec, while storming that strong hold of despotism, at the head of the gallant Colonists. He was one of the bravest and most accomplished Generals of the age. In these days there were no NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS to insult brave men from Europe who embarked in the cause of freedom. Montgomery was a Colonel under Wolfe when he fell in 1759; he was a volunteer for liberty to the new world, and his last sigh was embittered by anticipated defeat.

TO THE PEOPLE OF UPPER CANADA!

Since crossing the Niagara in January, 1838, I have ascertained—that the republican forms of the governments of these United States serve as a mantle to conceal from the people the aristocratic machinery which, as in England more openly, moves the vessel of the state. In this great country of New York, the lawyers protect their monopoly by seven years apprenticeships, and at least as many varieties of rules of life, taken from England, her colonies, state legislation, congress statutes, foreign treaties, and British common law, as are in use among yourselves. The administration of justice is exclusively in the hands of those monopolists, the judges being often selected by the Banking influence, from among the most intolerant and exclusive of the members of the bar. Equal rights and the truths of the Declaration of Independence are not and cannot be enjoyed in the midst of a thousand city, village, clerical, manufacturing, railroad, canal, and, worst of all, banking corporations, every one of them more exclusive than another. They are the props of the British monarchy beyond the sea; they are England's fortresses on the continent of America. The influence of the press upon the people here is very great; and the tongues of the lawyers and the pens of the editors move in implicit obedience to the same monied power which has prostrated the last remains of freedom in Britain. Even the President of the republic has come forward and acknowledged, that as the United States is 200 millions of dollars in debt to the English capitalists, and paying them over ten millions of specie in tribute annually, and as America clings to an anti-republican, fluctuating paper currency, issued by her enemies, in preference to a gold and silver one of her own, the money power of England controls this nation, causes her banks to stop payment, deranges her finances at will, and might even embarrass her government in the hour of its utmost need. England has a standing army, and the government here is quietly increasing the efficiency of a like prop of monarchy. The Church of England, in England, is richly endowed. In this State alone its priests own sixty millions value of estate. So we have an established church in right earnest, *aye, and more than one.* The State Legislature, whether whig or democrat, meets but to increase the burthens of the people, rich capitalists pass laws for poor laborers, but as to republican legislation, where is it to be found? In the Congress, a majority of prerogative made lawyers shew far more respect for English Parliamentary customs than American Institutions; and; as far as I can judge, the two great parties of ins and outs, whose leaders move the people as if they were two contending armies, are the very counterparts of the British Whigs and Tories, and equally *honest* and *disinterested* in all they say and do! The ballot, of which I was much in favor when with you, would be no adequate protection to the poor voter in the present state of society in England, neither does it protect the people here. Corruption is powerful in England and with you, but beyond its influence here I should think that nothing could go.

The machinery of the state and general governments is becoming daily more complicated and difficult to be understood. The people are in the main true to the faith of their fathers, and desirous to walk in the good old paths, but party legislation, party orators, party presses, and party organization neutralize even universal suffrage, and impel them to take sides in a contest where their interests are but little cared for, just as their brethren in England follow, one half Peel and Wellington, and t'other half Russell and Melbourne.

So long as our friends in the United States choose to submit to such a system we have no right to interfere with them; we should keep our attention firmly directed to one point, and that is political INDEPENDENCE both of England and this Union. Where they have improved on their European models let us profit by the example, and where they have failed let us take a timely warning. The proper formal notion of government is the annexation of pleasure to some actions and pain and privation to others, in our power to do or forbear, and of which we have notice before hand by means of well known fixed laws. Thus it is that God governs the world, and the nearer we approach to the law of nature, the happier we will be. But in these United States, the laws are so numerous and inconsistent with each other and with reason, that they are often little known or notoriously disobeyed. Such also is the English system, and it brings its punishment with it.

My darling wish for twenty years was to see one great federal union of the nations of North America, by which means I expected a perpetual peace to be maintained. But the time is not yet come. The sooner we get rid of English

power, the nature of which this Almanack faithfully describes, the better, While England keeps five millions of her home subjects in poor-house bastiles or for factory work, we can have nothing to hope from her sense of justice; and it would be no enviable condition to become the miserable dependants of the slave owners of the south and the usurers of the north, by exchanging the yoke of Victoria for that of Congress.

The time of your final emancipation is perhaps nearer than you imagine. Even here, shut up from society, within the gloomy walls of a republican penitentiary, by an American President, at the call of an English minister, for the love I bear to Canadian Liberty, I rejoice in the anticipation of that blessed day, when the sun shall cease to shine on a British slave from one end of Canada to the other. I write at this time to bid you prepare for that happy period, and would earnestly request you to consider some suggestions concerning a government, constitution and code of laws which are printed herewith. The views they convey may be imperfect, but my object is to lead you to reason and reflect, keeping always in mind that if you aspire to that great good of leaving to your children republican institutions, elective throughout, you must avoid the grand error of the legislators of these states, who yielding to the ambition, covetousness and avarice of a few, have covered the face of their country with gainful monopolies the grave of democracy.

The sufferings of the reformers among you, by imprisonment, torture, starvation, and noon-day robbery, have been very great, but it is probable that they were essential to laying broad and deep the foundations of rational freedom in your land. Had you embraced the opportunity offered you in December, 1837, and achieved your liberty, I fear it would have been too lightly valued. Your European oppressors show very little statesmanship in their attempts to unite for internal legislation a country 1500 miles long, and filled with people of different customs and languages. They desire to saddle Lower Canada with four millions of debt, of which it never borrowed or received one dollar! But *all* their schemes have failed and will fail; and by means of internal disturbances in the United Kingdom, or a short crop, or other causes of financial derangements there, or thro' a quarrel with Russia, France, or Ireland, or trouble at Constantinople, you may be speedly relieved from their military power and left to govern yourselves.

As to the chances of a rupture between England and these States, it is difficult to reason upon them. The Melbourne ministry may give way to Peel and the Tories, but what their policy would be perhaps even themselves could not now clearly foresee. It is probable it would be more warlike than that of Lord Palmerston. It could not be more peaceful (seemingly) than that of Mr. Van Buren.

But appearances here may be deceptive. Out of the North East Boundary difficulties war may come and that speedily, and thus rid us of the English yoke.

If the best of the Irish, English and Scottish Soldiers, now in Canada, could be made acquainted with the true character of the Government they serve, as exhibited in the Caroline Almanack, I think they would at once decide to fight no longer under the bloody cross of St. George against their own own flesh and blood. There are a thousand ways in which the more patriotic of your citizens might thwart their invaders and make them uncomfortable; and I declare to you that so long as one English bayonet stands unsheathed for your coercion, I think it your duty to use every exertion to oblige the tyrants who sustain it to retrace their steps. Take no thought for me. If you have read Mr. Van Buren's letter to Lord Durham, as published in the London Times, you can readily conceive that if Governor Thomson has sent his compliments to Washington, with a request that I may be detained other twelve months in this penitentiary, no efforts of the generous people of America will be at all available for my release, unless the commencement of hostilities change the American policy.

In June or July next I intend to publish 10,000 copies of an Almanack for 1841, somewhat larger than this, which will contain a code of laws suitable for Upper Canada, according to my views, with this advantage over the present system, that every body will be able to understand them. Some of you might aid me in this publication by donations or orders with money in advance, and others by paying the sums due me so far as it may be convenient. My books of account, notes of hand, and records, were burnt by those to whom I entrusted them in 1837.

The tasks you have assigned me for many years past, have been often very severe, but I take pleasure in the reflection that I never shrunk from the line

of duty. My present confinement has made me more familiar with pain and sickness than during many years previous, but even among the felons and prostitutes of a frontier prison I have learnt many useful lessons, especially as to prison discipline and the necessity of being just and equitable in the infliction of punishments.

Perhaps not less than 20,000 heads of families have removed from Canada since Sept. 1837, and so far as I have ascertained the minds of many of them, they are for independence the moment it can be attained. To their kindness, my family, in a strange land, and without the means of support, owe much. But for their timely aid the persecution of the American authorities would have been as unbearable as it was severe, wanton and unprovoked.

Yet it would be wrong to blame the American People because they did not aid you as France aided their fathers. Had they been polled, I am satisfied they would have willingly consented to cross the St. Lawrence en masse to secure your deliverance from the English yoke, but the leaders of parties had more interested views, and they prevailed.

I have been in no way connected with the military movements on your frontier since the winter of 1837-8, neither am I in the least discouraged by them. Prepare yourselves for a change; use all the means in your power to hasten it, and some of the oldest of you will live to see the last British red soldier leave the banks and shores of the St. Lawrence, I trust, for ever.

Rochester, N. Y., January, 1840. WILLIAM L. MACKENZIE.

SOME FEATURES OF A CONSTITUTION SUPPOSED TO BE SUITABLE FOR UPPER CANADA, AS A FREE AND INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC, ☞A PURE DEMOCRACY.☜

1. The government to consist of three distinct departments, the Legislative, Judicia and Executive, the members whereof shall be directly elected by the People.

2. Universal suffrage—that is, all elections to be by male citizens of 21 years and upwards, unstained by crime.

3. The Legislature shall consist of a single chamber, a General Assembly of one hundred members to be annually elected. The people will be a safer check on hasty or selfish Legislation than a senate made independent of them for 4 or 6 years.

4. In choosing the legislature, population shall be the basis of representation, but no one county shall contain less than 400 square miles.

5. All resolutions, laws or statutes, intended to bind the people shall be printed after they have passed the legislature, and been formally submitted to the citizens in their several townships, for their judgment thereon; and no resolution, law or statute shall have any force until a majority of the citizens are satisfied with and approve of it.

It is time that a republican form of government with monarchical institutions were dispensed with on this continent, and is hoped that Upper Canada may be among the first states to set the example.

The principle of instructing representatives may be necessary where the law is passed without consulting those whose business is to obey it; but where the people keep the check in their own hands it is improper. To send a representative to hear and argue and reason and then make up his mind, and while doing this to instruct him to vote and argue in this way, or that; to oblige him to reason and vote, it may be against the dictates of his judgment and conscience; to place the determination ahead of the discussion; to have one set of men who do not hear the arguments, decide, tho' hundreds of miles distant, that which another set of men have been specia ly appointed to enquire into and conclude upon, after full investigation, is perhaps not the best way to arrive at the truth.

6. Ministers of the Gospel of all denominations to be eligible to the legislature or to any office in the state.

We do not desire to see secular offices filled with the clergy, and if the people think as we do they will not elect them, but their exclusion from th rights of citizens cannot be defended on moral principles.

7. Sheriffs, Judges, Coroners, Postmasters, Registers, and other officers whose duties require their attendance at their respective residences, or whose dependence on their incomes may impair their fitness to act independently in the legislature, are to be ineligible to seats therein while acting in an executive capacity.

8. A jury system would be required that would secure in all cases, by a fair choice, the services of the most intelligent citizens as jurors.

9. A more humane, healthy and gentle system of punishments and prison discipline would be required. A change in this respect is indispensable.

10. When a jury shall agree on a verdict against any party tried in a criminal case, the judge shall specify the measure of punishment, but if two-thirds of the jurors dissent in opinion from him, he is to modify the sentence so as to obtain their concurrence.

11. In England and the United States the public prosecutors appear to have the power, either before or after indictment to bring to trial or pardon whom they please, without any rule, system or responsibility other than their mere pleasure or private interest, of which instructive proofs have been given since the frontier disturbances began. It is expedient that this power be modified so as to prevent these persons from making political capital for their patrons at the expense of an impartial administration of justice.

12. Instead of summoning a convention, adopting a few general rules, and leaving to a knot of interested lawyers to twist them into any form they please, under the name of statutes, in future years, it is proposed that the laws of Upper Canada shall consist of a written and well arranged code of rules to be agreed upon at a general convention of the people; and that this code shall, before it takes effect, be submitted to the citizens in their primary assemblies to vote upon, chapter by chapter.

13 Under such a system, one man of plain understanding would understand plain rules as well as another, hence the occasion for an organized monopoly of privileged barristers and attornies, to expound the present heterogeneous mass of what is now called law, and to dispense it, would be at an end, and therefore the trade and calling of a lawyer, like than of an editor, printer, legislator, watchmaker, or merchant, would be thrown open to the whole people.

14. No candidate for office, or witness in a court of justice to be questioned as to his religious belief—and all swearing of oaths to be done away with. Witnesses in courts could be required solemnly to affirm, and persons appointed to offices, solemnly to pledge themselves to a faithful performance of their duties. (See Matthew V and James V.)

15. In any treaty made by the government with a foreign power, it would be required that the whole particulars should be laid before the legislature; and if it approve of the conditions, as also the people in their townships, such treaty is then to form part of the supreme law.

16. Cheap and portable editions of the laws to be provided, so that all persons may have copies for reference.

17. The duties of the executive department to be exercised by a Governor, who shall hold his office for two years.

18. Provision to be made for the election of a Treasurer, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Education, &c.; and for a successor to the governor in case he died, resigned or was removed.

19. County Officers to be chosen by the people at proper intervals; also township officers.

Our views in detail on these subjects will be seen in the next almanack, or the companion thereto, next June, in which the attempt at codification will be made. If imperfect, let the matter be reasoned.

20. The post office department is to consist of such post offices on such post roads as the law may direct. The rates of postage, on letters, newspapers, magazines and pamphlets, and of remuneration to officers, to be re-

gulated by law, but so as to yield no surplus revenue. All post masters to be elected annually by the people, but must be approved by the Surveyor of Post Roads, and be liable to removal by him,

21. All public unappropriated lands within Upper Canada, all lands that have been granted or conveyed to priests, clergymen, or religious societies or teachers, or to churches, congregations, sectarian colleges, schools or hierarchies of any sect or denomination, or under the form or title of King's college lands, university lands, glebes, rectories, school lands, or by any other name whatever, whether by the British or Colonial Authorities or those under them, or any public authority whatever, are to be taken to be the property of the State for its public use.

22. It is believed that the fair sale by auction, in the way that the laws would direct, of a portion of the public domain from time to time, would furnish the means for maintaining the government and its officers, without any inland or other tax. It is therefore proposed that trade and commerce with all other countries be free and unshackled. If it is deemed advisable to forbid any foreign luxuries they may be prohibited.

23, The townships and counties to have leave, under proper regulations to assess themselves for educational and other purposes, appoint their officers, and have their accounts duly audited and checked.

24. Although borrowing money is one of the last things a free people should attempt, it may sometimes be necessary to do so. The legislature may pass laws authorizing, in detail, the borrowing of money on the credit of the State, or on certain lands or income—each law to state the precise sum to be borrowed, to limit the terms of the loan and to agree to the times of repayment. If a majority of the people in their townships, at two successive stated meetings, vote in approbation of such a measure, it shall have force, but not otherwise.

25. The state shall neither lend its credit to any individual nor to associations, professing to carry on internal improvements, nor shall it become the partner of any private company or create any corporation of an exclusive character. [When the state lends its credit and the experiment succeeds, the rich stockholders reap all the profit. When it fails, as is the case 19 times out of 20, the poor farmers suffer the loss.]

26. In the collection and keeping of educational and other funds care must be taken not to allow large balances to accumulate in the hands of individuals.

27. In all laws made and to be made every person shall be bound alike—neither shall any tenure, estate, charter, statute, degree, birth or place, confer any exemption from the ordinary course of legal proceedings and responsibilities whereunto others are subjected. No exemption laws shall release any person, class, or order of persons, or their property, from such public duties, taxes or burthens as others may be subjected to. Every profession, trade or business not hurtful to community shall be equally open to the pursuit of all, without charter, license, impediment or prohibition.

28. The coins in lawful circulation in the United States shall be the only legal currency of Canada, until a coinage of equivalent value, but stampt by ounces, half and quarter ounces, can be substituted.

29. No treasury notes, exchequer bills, or any other promissory notes shall be issued by the government, nor shall it receive and pay those whom others may issue. All public officers shall pay and receive current money only in their transactions.

30. The chartered banks and other exclusive incorporations of U. C. are to cease, except so far as may enable them under proper suspervision to wind up their affairs.

31. The regulations made in this schedule will ensure a free press.

32. No hereditary emoluments, privileges or immunities to be granted to any citizen and his heirs by the people.

33. The growth of large cities being unfavorable to liberty; and their splendid governments of mayors, aldermen and corporations with many powers and privileges withheld from the community, unsuitable to a country where honest industry is considered man's only sure dependence for the enjoyment of contentment and peace, the charters of all such are to be abolished, and frugal, plain governments erected in their stead, under a general law to apply to all places where there is a crowded population.

34. Debts heretefore lawfully contracted may be collected by due course of law—but

35. No law shall ever be passed or court established for the collection of debts hereafter to be contracted between man and man, or arising from voluntary agreement between parties whereby the one relinquishes a right to seme property for the promise or expectation of an equivalent hereafter.

[This law would place bank-notes, shares of stock, mortgages, bonds, promissory notes, payable with or without interest, conditional pledges of estate, and all paper securities whatever in the situation of debts of honor not to be recovered by law. The most usurious bargain might be made, but it would be optional with the party promising, to pay or evade the claim. No man could be compelled to part with his property, but if he did so without value he must trust to the integrity of his debtor. U. Canada is cursed with about 500 courts, for the recovery of debt, with hosts of judges, com'rs, lawyers, constables, clerks, and other officers, armed with processes, warrants, usages, cognovits, judgments, bills of costs, &c., sufficient to keep the entire population in endless misery.]

36. As the alteration contemplated in the last and other clauses, would lessen the volume of the currency, the convention on investigation ought to examine and establish a tariff between debts contracted in depreciated paper and the gold and silver they are here required to be paid in, of $60, $70, $80 or $90 as the equivalent of $100 heretofore borrowed. This not to apply to the banks in so far as they would have to take their own paper at par in payment from their debtors.

37. Landlords may own a thousand houses or farms, and make such agreements with the tenants they admit on their premises as they think fit, so regulating the covenants as to assure themselves prompt payment, and on a default may promptly eject the tenant, but are to have no power to sell or seize his furniture or property for rent or arrears of rent.

38. All the power now enjoyed by the rich of intimidating the poor, being taken away, voting by ballot is abolished, and every man shall give his suffrage openly, as a man, viva voce.

39. The laws of primogeniture, half blood and entail are to be annulled, and the sons and daughters of parents who may die intestate shall inherit equally the family patrimony.

40. After marriage the real estate possessed by a man and his wife shall be held to belong to them jointly, insomuch that no sale or lease made by the one without the consent of the other, shall be valid. And in the making of wills varying the ordinary course of descent of property, no such will or testament shall be lawful unless agreed on, signed and acknowledged by husband and wife, her part and portion being, on every principle of rational justice, the same as his. In case the woman survive her husband and there be no children or lawful will she shall be entitled to half the property real and personal. If there be children she shall have one third.

41. Equal freedom shall be extended to all in the enjoyment of religious profession and worship.

42. The present spiritual and temporal supremacy of the church of England in U. Canada, and all attempts at obtaining supremacy over the others by any religious denomination, to be declared unlawful.

43. The whole people to be organized and armed as a national guard, and the youth to have arms suited to their age and be taught the use of

them in every township. To have two or more superior military schools, but no standing army upon the European plan.

44. On the question, whether verdicts for libel subjecting citizens to criminal punishment are or are not unjust in principle, I would gladly receive information previous to next June. My friend Solomon Southwick, after 40 years of editorial experience, declared them unjust. It is proper that every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments, being responsible for the abuse of that right. How is the responsibility to be enforced?

45. The establishment of large cotton, silk, woollen, or other factories where thousands of the youth of both sexes could be seduced from the homes of their parents by the hope of gain, and immured many hours a day should be discouraged as far as precept and limiting the hours of working can do so. They are unhealthy and immoral. Never did boy or girl look handsomer than in the home made stuffs ,spun, wove, and dyed on the farm and in the house of their parents.

46. In such a republican state of society, poor laws will scarcely be found necessary, except perhaps an institution for mildly treating those who have lost their reason, and another for instructing the deaf and dumb, and the blind.

47. Lotteries are anti-republican (see page 36,) and to be prohibited; and all gambling to be discouraged, especially thro' precepts to youth in common school books.

48. No man, whether white or black, citizen or stranger, should be held in personal bondage as the slave of another. Slavery is a violation of the moral law, and its existence in America deeply to be regretted. But altho' it were at an end in the southern states, the whites and blacks would not amalgamate; the coloured population would not be received into society on an equality with the whites. The remedy is to give to the coloured people the country west of the ———————, in full sovereignty for ever, solely to their use, so that they may enjoy such political institutions and live under such laws as they think desirable, instead of being deceived by a mockery of political equality in Upper Canada.

49. Instead of enabling lawyers to embarrass suitors, perplex juries and pervert justice for hire and gain, by what is termed judicial legislation, through which the precedents, usages, decisions, laws and law authorities of other nations are often admitted as a rule of action, the following cardinal principles of rational justice are to be forever taken and pleaded as the supreme law, an unerring guide, a statutory regulation never to be forgotten, viz:—"All things whatever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."—Matthew 7 & 12: and, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."—James 2 & 8. This is the precept of the law of nature.

50. The setting apart one-seventh of our time, so as to make Sunday a day of rest from labour—and the precepts, not to covet that which is another's, to do no murder, neither to rob nor steal, to honor our parents, and not to bear false witness against our neighbour, should be embodied in the republican code; and while strength or courage, cleanliness and temperance are pointed out as moral virtues, the offences of drunkenness, cowardice, filthiness, ignorance, idleness and sloth should be suitably denounced.

AGENTS FOR MACKENZIE'S GAZETTE, and this Almanack. Wm Wallace, Richmond; George Heron; Detroit; Wm. Kirkup, and Hugh Carmichael Cincinnati; John Mills, Adrian; George A. Clark, Dixon; John Windt, 152 Chambers Street, New York; Charles Latimer, Chicago; Dr Trudeau, St. Louis; L. Wheelock, Watertown; F. A. Folger, Cape Vincent; H. T. Sumner. Stockbridge; James Mantell, Lyons; James Marshall, Youngstown; S S. Smades, Ogdensburgh; G Sherlock, Eastport; John T. Blain, Columbus; Ephraim Moulton, Bangor; John Mullan, Boonville; W. O. Lewis, Port Ontario, John Willbank, Philadelphia.

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THE CAROLINE ALMANAC—COMPANION TO DITTO—MACKENZIE'S GAZETTE—HIS IMPRISONMENT—RATES OF POSTAGE.—We have laboured hard to complete this little work, which will be found useful for reference, being supplied with a copious index. The price, a dollar and a half per dozen, twelve dollars and a half per hundred, eighteen dollars per groce, or at the same rate for any other quantity, would not pay expences, but there have been some donations. The Almanac contains nearly three sheets, and is a periodical—part of the Companion to it is in type and will appear, if possible, next June. The Almanac for 1841, we hope to have ready for delivery by September. MACKENZIE'S GAZETTE is published weekly, at Rochester, N. Y., at $2 a year when sent by mail, and contains much that will be interesting to the lovers of democracy and friends of Canadian Independence. No one can read the Gazette and Almanac without seeing that they are preparing men's minds for a change in Canada.

Mr. Mackenzie has been seven months in close confinement, and other eleven months of the bars and bolts are assigned to him, if his constitution should enable him to survive so long. His imprisonment is unjust, for he never offended against the laws, and if he had it is cruel thus vindictively to single out a stranger advanced in years on a charge of asking aid for the oppressed in Canada, from a city which had invited him from Toronto for that purpose. The sentence of Judges Thompson and Conklin resembles the harsh punishments of a Jeffries and a Norbury, yet they are sustained thus far by Mr. Van Buren, and no member of Congress has raised his voice in favor of the oppressed exile. Mr. Mackenzie is without means, with a large family dependent on him, in a foreign country, and so closely imprisoned in the receptacle for felons and prostitutes at Rochester, as to be denied the range of the jail inside, and never allowed to go outside, not even into the yard for air and exercise. For half of the past seven months he has been very unwell, but the representations of physicians, as well as his own, were insufficient to procure him relief from Mr. Forsyth, and he is satisfied that the representations of Gar-